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READING ROOM



Soviet defector admits spying for CIA



Arcady Shevchenko — material on Cuba

From Jane Rosen in New York

A FORMER high ranking Soviet diplomat and United Nations bureaucrat, Mr. Arcady Shevchenko, who defected to the US in 1978, disclosed yesterday that he had been a spy for the CIA for three years, to prove his good faith to the Americans.

Mr. Shevchenko first asked the US for asylum in December 1978 while he was UN under-secretary general. Like all Soviet bureaucrats in the UN Secretariat, Mr. Shevchenko was responsible to the Soviet Foreign Office and was one of Mr. Andrei Gromyko's senior aides. He worked closely with Soviet diplomats in the US, Soviet party officials and the KGB, and was trusted by the Kremlin.

In an interview with Mike Wallace on American television early yesterday, Mr. Shevchenko said that he was absolutely convinced that the Soviet Union was not seeking a war with the US and that they "don't intend to use nuclear weapons against the United States".

However, there was a period when the Soviet Union was considering the use of nuclear weapons against China. That was in 1969, but the then Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Andrei Gromyko, was overruled by the majority of the Politburo.

Initially US officials questioned Mr. Shevchenko's motives in wishing to defect. The CIA suggested that if he was seriously opposed to the Soviet regime, he should postpone his defection and use his high position to get information for the US.

Mr. Shevchenko knew that was a dangerous game. Since the second world war, the only two other high ranking Soviet officials who tried to defect and became spies were caught and executed in Moscow.

Mr. Shevchenko hoped he could get enough information to satisfy the CIA in a few months. "I never had an idea of a long period of spying, but... I was actually in their (the CIA's) hands."

For 33 months he supplied the US with information on Soviet plans and objectives. He produced material on Soviet relations with Cuba, Soviet intentions in Central America and Africa — especially Angola, on Soviet "leak" of the US nuclear policy inside the Kremlin.

He provided top secret position papers of the Soviet negotiators during the Salt II talks — among other things.

Eventually the Kremlin began to realise that the US was anticipating its positions too often for it to be a coincidence. Moscow suspected that one of its three top men in the US might have turned its ambassador to Washington, Mr. Anatole Dobrynin, his ambassador to the UN, Mr. Oleg Troyanovsky, or Mr. Chechenko.

Russians are believed to have baited traps, giving each of the three men different information. Evidently the ruse worked. In February, 1978, Moscow sent Mr. Shevchenko a telegram saying: "We have received your 'immediate' consultations."

Convinced that he had been discovered, Mr. Shevchenko called his American contact using the emergency code the CIA had given him, "Andy's in trouble, urgent."

In the middle of the night his contact picked him up in New York and brought him to a "safe house." He then notified the Kremlin that he would not go home again. His wife returned and committed suicide, and his two children have remained in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Shevchenko now lives near Washington, is married to an American, and earns his living lecturing and writing. He has written a book about his experience, breaking with Moscow, which is published this week.

Congress asked to approve record \$330 billions for defence budget

Reagan to treble star wars budget

From Alex Brummer in Washington

With the new Geneva arms talks just over a month away, President Reagan will ask Congress today to almost treble the research and development budget for his star wars defensive systems and to make an unprecedented investment in new strategic offensive weapons.

Mr. Reagan's decision to press ahead with a buildup in space and strategic weapons in his 1986 budget reflects his determination to enter the March arms talks from a strong position.

It is to ask Congress for \$3.7 billion to invest in the development of a Strategic Defence Initiative capable of protecting the US and its allies from Russian ballistic missiles.

This request represents a sharp increase in the \$1.4 billion allocated for star wars defences in the current financial year.

Cruise deployment nearer in Belgium. Finns fail to identify Soviet missile, page 6.

Details of Mr. Reagan's military and strategic spending plans were leaked over the weekend, ahead of the appearance on Capitol Hill today of the Defence Secretary, Mr. Casper Weinberger, when he will detail the Pentagon's spending plans for 1986. He is certain to receive a frosty reception.

Mr. Weinberger will ask Congress to remove its limits on the construction of the MX intercontinental missile and ask for some \$4 billion to build a further 40 missiles. At present the Pentagon has been limited to producing some 21 "peacekeepers" at a cost of \$1.5 billion.

The 10-warhead MX intercontinental weapons remains a highly controversial item on Capitol Hill. Many defence experts believe that the US should abandon this controversial year and come when the Russians are making it plain that the US investment in defence research represents the major impediment to progress in the new arms talks in Geneva.

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sial weapon and concentrate its efforts on a new smaller mobile ground based strategic system which has been nicknamed the midgeman.

Some \$824 million are expected to be allocated for this weapons system in the new budget. In addition, Mr. Weinberger will be pressing for a further \$6.2 billion to build 48 more strategic B-1B bombers on top of the 24 being built this year.

Sparring over Mr. Reagan's proposal for a record peace-time defence budget authority of \$133.7 billion broke out yesterday ahead of the official presentation of the complete 1986 budget to Congress today.

Mr. Reagan told a radio audience that he was not willing to countenance reductions in military spending or retirement pensions as means of bringing down the looming budget deficits.

He said his proposal for a \$337.7 billion budget, in which most of the savings would be found by cutting deeply into domestic commitments, was the result of "the most exhaustive effort ever made to rein in Government's chronic overspending."

The \$51 billion in savings in Mr. Reagan's 1986 budget are largely being found by cuts in housing, education, and food programmes for the poor.

Yesterday, however, Mr. Reagan was challenged by the majority leader in the Senate, Mr. Robert Dole (Republican, Kansas), to shift the distribution of cuts to defence.

He called on Mr. Reagan to accept a relatively modest three per cent increase in defence spending authority. This, he said, would entail a \$18 to \$20 billion cut in the \$51 billion being sought by Mr. Weinberger.

The only prospect being held out within the administration for significant reductions in defence spending in future years, beyond 1986, is if the US and the Soviet Union agreed on significant reductions in Geneva in their strategic forces.

Mr. Tass attacked the proposed budget yesterday, saying its defence spending provisions showed the US was determined to have military superiority.

The Cabinet that they believed the system was no longer working efficiently.

They argued that the system of bilateral meetings between ministers and the Treasury, both in London and in the star chamber and judgment by Lord Whitelaw and his team, was not an efficient way of holding down public spending. It encouraged too much bluntness and some subterfuge, by ministers acting as advocates for their departments.

It is argued that although such loyalties will always cause disputes, the form of the star chamber has exaggerated them in recent years.

However, Lord Whitelaw, Mr. Biffen, and Mr. Peter Rees, the Treasury chief secretary, who also sits on the review committee, are working in the knowledge that full Cabinet discussion of every contentious departmental plan is not practical.

On the other hand, most ministers would greatly resent effectively handing more power to Mrs. Thatcher as an arbiter, given her reluctance to oppose the Treasury in its insistence on rigid adherence to agreed spending plans.

Downing Street officials are working with the ministers in an effort to find a new system in time for the autumn spending review. They will want a solution which reduces the opportunities for a minister to fight a well-publicised battle against the Treasury in the star chamber and claim a personal victory afterwards, as Mr. Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, has done in the past two years.

Mrs. Thatcher is determined to turn to back page, col. 6



No relief: Ethiopian refugees in the Tukle hab camp near Kassala, Sudan, where they exist on famine relief, seen with part of a recent consignment from the United States of 6,000 pairs of jeans which are unwearable in the desert heat. Picture by Herbie Knott

Rate-capped councils ready to offer Jenkin a compromise

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

Leaders of the rebel rate-capped Labour councils will today offer a compromise to avoid an escalation of their confrontation at their first meeting with the Environment Secretary, Mr. Patrick Jenkin.

If he accepts it they will offer to draw back from their threat of illegal action, including a refusal to fix rates and a default on local authority debt.

The basis of their suggested deal is that both sides should return to the status quo pending an independent inquiry.

Several of the council leaders take this to mean that they will offer to suspend plans for budget growth while the inquiry is going on.

The proposal was agreed by

Labour leaders of the 18 rate-capped councils, and by the nine other authorities which are heavily penalised under the grants system, who met in Birmingham during the party's

Livingstone backs Kinnock stance, water rate revolt, page 2

annual local government conference at the weekend.

Amid attempts to keep their proposal a tightly guarded secret until today's talks with Mr. Jenkin, they agreed an eight-point package which they believe will oblige him to avoid confrontation.

Its main feature is a call for a commission of inquiry to be established to resolve the issue

of the financing of local government services. Its members would be drawn equally from the local authority and central government sides, with an independent chairman. The commission would be told to report back in six months.

The councils believe that Mr. Jenkin will find it hard to reject the offer while maintaining the stance that he is acting reasonably. They will point to a mass of evidence from independent bodies such as the Audit Commission and last week's Department of the Environment — commissioned report from Cambridge University to show that the system is a mess — and needs to be overhauled.

The councils, however, make

Turn to back page, col. 4

500 jobs go as Scottish pit faces close

By Jean Sted

The Frances colliery in Fife has been closed, with the loss of 500 jobs, and its neighbouring pit, Seafeld, has had one of its faces closed in a double blow to the Scottish coalfield.

Frances's fate was announced at a press conference called hurriedly at the pit yesterday by Mr. Albert Wheeler, director of the Scottish National Coal Board, who said that Seafeld's fate could be decided today.

Frances was one of the few profit-making pits in Scotland, and the NCB said before the miners' strike that its production could be guaranteed until well into the next century.

In Seafeld's case the face likely to be closed produces about 50 per cent of the pit's total output. If a decision is taken to seal it off it is unlikely that the pit would

stay open. The total closure of both pits could mean a loss of more than 2,000 jobs.

The NCB has decided that it is no longer able to control fires which have been raging in the pits since last Wednesday. It was considered wrong to keep safety teams down the pits any longer.

In a day of frantic activity to try to save the faces, Mr. Wheeler was at the collieries for most of the day. At midday he said that even if miners returned to work today they would probably find no jobs for them, because the faces would have been sealed. Later his gloomy prediction was made official.

Frances and Seafeld have both suffered from problems of spontaneous combustion, and both pits have deteriorated badly during the strike. Both have been closed for more than a year because of a manpower dispute even before the national strike started.

Last week hundreds of gallons of cement mixture were pumped into the faces to try to stem the flow of air into the pits which have been sealed. But by the weekend engineers had realised that sealing off the air in this way was too difficult, and too dangerous.

A plan was then mounted to save Frances by moving the coal face forward into new ground — a plan which National Union of Mineworkers members said they were willing to carry out. But this plan was abandoned because of the

Turn to back page, col. 7

This week

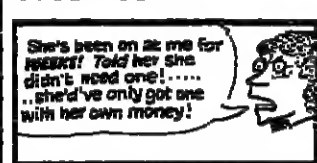
Today

THATCHER DEGREE
Once their world was sacrosanct; now the Oxford dons have been politicised. Hugo Young reflects on the honorary degree that Mrs Thatcher was never awarded. Page 12.

HOUSEWIVES' CHOICE
Her race was numerous and proud, the scourge of greengrocers with heavy thumbs, and the mainstay of the FTA. Advertising executives crawled at her dainty feet. Today she stumbles towards extinction. Irma Kurtz, in the first of a four part series, considers the British Housewife. Guardian Women, page 18.

BISHOP'S GATE
Should a bishop speak what is in his heart? Or should he think of the faithful and keep mum? Guardian Agenda examines the episcopal creed. Page 18.

PLUS POSY



Tomorrow

HARD TIMES
University researchers are living from hand to mouth. Perhaps this is more than you can say for some schoolchildren. school meals. Education Guardian examines two areas of frequent and bitter complaint.

Wednesday

DRUGS HAUL
Nearly one million prescriptions are written each day. How necessary are they? As Norman Fowler considers restricting the availability of drugs under the NHS, Society Tomorrow considers their place in society.

Spending 'trials' on way out

By James Naughtie, Political Correspondent

Senior Ministers and Downing Street officials have begun work on finding an alternative to the star chamber as a means of settling spending disputes. It is a move which could have important implications for the Government's expenditure plans.

Viscount Whitelaw, who has chaired the star chamber, and Mr. John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, are reviewing options for an alternative way of conducting the annual Whitehall spending review and both are said to believe that a new system must be found.

The review was set up after at least two members of last year's committee, which hears evidence from spending ministers and tries to settle arguments between the Treasury and other departments, told

the Cabinet that they believed the system was no longer working efficiently.

They argued that the system of bilateral meetings between ministers and the Treasury, both in London and in the star chamber and judgment by Lord Whitelaw and his team, was not an efficient way of holding down public spending. It encouraged too much bluntness and some subterfuge, by ministers acting as advocates for their departments.

It is argued that although such loyalties will always cause disputes, the form of the star chamber has exaggerated them in recent years.

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Mrs. Thatcher is determined to turn to back page, col. 6

Hitch in plan for release of Britons

By Martin Wainwright

FOUR Britons detained in Libya since last May are to be released this morning, Mr. Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, was told by Libyan foreign ministry officials in Tripoli yesterday.

However, the situation became confused when the Libyan news agency, Jana said last night that their release might be delayed.

It quoted its correspondent in London as saying that this was because Mrs. Thatcher on Friday unveiled a memorial to WPC Yvonne Fletcher, killed in London last year by shots fired from the Libyan People's Bureau.

"This crusader-like and hateful act by Margaret Thatcher may hinder the release of the four Britons imprisoned in Libya," said her report, which was monitored in Beirut.

Speaking in Libya last night, Mr. Waite said that he had held discussions with senior Libyan officials about the memorial to WPC Fletcher and its implications.

The Libyans had described the turn of events in Britain as unfortunate and "rather like the prodding of an old wound." Nevertheless, he was confident that the release of the four would go ahead.

Mr. Waite added that the Libyans hoped for better relations with Britain in future. Mr. Waite, who had negotiated six months to get the four men released, had earlier described the result promised to him in Tripoli yesterday as "nothing more than the church doing its job."

His efforts included theological discussion with the

Scientists furious at planned job cuts

By Anthony Tucker, Science Correspondent

A corporate plan for the Natural Environment Research Council to be published next week is said to involve the loss of almost 1,000 jobs within the council's laboratories and institutes.

Those who have had access to the plan say it represents a serious weakening of long-term environmental research, the council's prime purpose, particularly as some of its reduced funds are used to plug gaps in short-term university research.

Scientists working for the council are particularly incensed because they claim that the plan, proposing a loss of about a third of their jobs, is to be published without discussion with those affected.

Dr. Hugh Fish, the council chairman, says that there have been discussions. Mr. Neil Aitkenhead, chairman of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants' geological survey branch, denies this.

Dr. Aitkenhead says that most of the staff had not been allowed to see the proposals and that the few who were privy to the plan are forbidden to discuss it.

One area of environmental research which escapes cuts is the Antarctic survey. This is seen as a political gesture since the survey was strengthened after the 1982 Falklands war on the intervention of Mrs. Thatcher.

The council's laboratories include the Freshwater Biological Research Station, Monks Wood Experimental Station, the Institutes of Virology and of Terrestrial Ecology, the Institute of Oceanographic Sciences.

All are engaged on critical and already restricted long-term research.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Tutu calls for action

BISHOP Desmond Tutu told the congregation at his enthronement as bishop of Johannesburg that he would call for punitive sanctions against South Africa unless the dismantling of apartheid began within two years. Page 4; Leader comment, page 12, picture back page.

Nuclear dumping

A STUDY is to be set up in the next few days to test the feasibility of dumping nuclear waste at sea. Page 2.

The weather

MILD and sunny. Details back page.

Unions under fire

THE Institute of Directors today calls for a further erosion of trade union immunity from civil actions for damages. Page 4.

Rock unsteady

GIBRALTAR'S traders are steeling themselves for any harmful effects on commerce from the opening of the border with Spain tonight. Page 6.

Curb reimposed

PAKISTAN'S military regime has reimposed strict curbs on political parties for the run-up to this month's general elections. Page 7.

New crime

INCEST by artificial insemination should become a criminal offence once a register of donors has been established, the Law Society recommends. Page 3.

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WE APOLOGISE to readers who did not get the Guardian on Saturday and to those who received only an early edition not including later news and services. This shortfall was caused by a continuing disagreement involving NGA chapels in our London composing room. We are very sorry.

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Councillors urged to remain in office to fight Jenkin cuts

Livingstone backs Kinnock stand on rates

By John Carvel, Local Government Correspondent

Fresh tactics for rate-capped councils to resist the Government's attempt at a compromise with Mr Patrick Jenkin do not succeed at today's talks were put forward yesterday by Mr Ken Livingstone.

The leader of the Greater London Council told the Government's local government conference in Birmingham that councillors should stay in office to defend jobs and services against Tory cuts.

In doing so Mr Livingstone echoed the advice of Mr Neil Kinnock the Labour leader on Friday evening that councils should not fight the government's rate-capping policy with "gestures of resignation and loss of office."

The purpose of Mr Livingstone's speech was to demonstrate a closing of ranks between the left and the parliamentary leaders after Mr Kinnock's poor reception at the conference on Friday night, and to chart a way forward for councils unlikely to get a majority for their declared tactic of refusing to fix a rate on March 7.

Mr Livingstone had told a Labour Herald fringe meeting on Saturday night that even if the vote on the no-rate option was lost at some council he would get meetings the councils could carry on the fight.

"I am delighted that the party leadership has said we should stay in control. The way we shall survive after March 7 is completely different to the course followed by Labour councils in the past."

"We cannot simply confine the debate to the council chamber; we must take a degree of physical control of the council building and ensure that each department has a trade union committee working with the councillors to ensure that the services are delivered."

Mr Livingstone warned that council officers might begin secret programmes of cuts unless they were kept under firm political control.

He continued the argument in yesterday's conference debate by arguing that it would be pointless for unions to go on total strike against government policy. One month's strike would save enough in wages to meet the Government's requirements for spending cuts.

"We have to prioritise what funds we have available. Our first call on our resources will

be to continue to provide services and pay the wages, and we will say to the banks: 'Sorry, you will have to wait until this dispute is resolved.'"

Like other platform speakers, Mr Livingstone played down the dispute about the potential illegality of resisting the Government. The shadow environment secretary, Dr John Cunningham, said councils were "a long way from such a situation, and we will address that question if and when it arises."

Mrs Margaret Hodge, the leader of Islington, London, council, said: "It may be our conflict will bring us into confrontation with the law, but this is not an issue about the law, it is about jobs and services. And if we start describing it as an issue of law and order we are starting to fight on the ground the Tories would wish us to fight on."

Mr Jack Dromey, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, made clear the view of the union that "the aim is to win a good settlement."

These contributions turned attention away from Mr Kinnock's rough ride on Friday, after which Mr Ted Knight, leader of Lambeth, south London, council, waited quivering with rage beside the podium for a chance to criticise him.

Other developments at the conference included a growing mood from the left that councils should defy the Government's capital-investment control as well as the rate limits.

There were demands that the local government conference should be able to vote for resolutions to forward for debate at the full party conference.

Ken Livingstone: closing ranks with party leaders



Ken Livingstone: closing ranks with party leaders

Treasurer demands end to rates penalties

By Tom Sharritt

The Government's attempts to curb local government spending by a system of targets and penalties is unfair, arbitrary and autocratic and forces rates up, says the county treasurer of Cumbria, Mr John Ford. With the introduction of rate capping he says, the system is redundant and should be abolished.

In a report to be considered today by the council's policy committee, Mr Ford says that the target/penalty system—introduced in 1981/82—based on council spending for 1978/79, when for the sixth consecutive year Cumbria had followed a low spending policy.

He complains of a lack of "objective or researched measures" to fix fair targets. "While penalty regimes were relatively mild this weakness could be accommodated, albeit it with a little difficulty."

Mr Ford says targets for 1981/82 and subsequent years had been set without any visits to Cumbria by ministers or civil servants without consultation, or negotiation, and without right of appeal.

He added that were Cumbria to act in this "arbitrary and autocratic" way over an important matter of public concern it would be held in contempt by its electors and commercial and industrial

retailers, and by its parliamentarians. "The county council would not countenance governing Cumbria in this way. Yet, the targets set in this way, are then used to trigger off the grant penalties, and thereby penalise Cumbria and its citizens."

The report says the penalty system is a tax on council spending and forces rates up. In Cumbria's proposed budget for 1985/86, the rate could be presented as 163 pence per county council services plus 13 p for government penalty, a total of 176p.

Equally, the introduction of the penalty system in 1981/82 was instrumental in prompting the 16p supplementary rate which Cumbria levied in that year.

Mr Ford says that if the target/penalty system continues Cumbria will suffer dramatic financial distortion by 1986/87, with the prospect of a rate increase of over £1 or spending cuts of up to £20 million. By that time, the Government would be able to use rate capping to curb the council's spending.

"From the Cumbria experience the time is ripe for the abolition of the target/penalty regime, so that the main block grant system can operate without the encumbrance of targets and penalties."

Thatcher tries to repair Irish Forum rift

By Ian Aitken, Political Editor

Mrs Thatcher yesterday made her first move to repair the damage done by her last talks with Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, and to lay the ground for an Anglo-Irish summit aimed at establishing the basis for a deal in Northern Ireland.

She acknowledged in a letter to a senior Tory backbencher, Mr Michael Mates, that there was much with which she sympathised and agreed in the New Irish Forum report. Her disparaging remarks about the report led to the breach with Dublin last November.

Mr Mates, chairman of the Commons all-party Anglo-Irish

Mrs Thatcher outraged Dublin opinion at a press conference after her Downing Street talks with Dr FitzGerald by dismissing the forum's findings and leaving the impression that she had no time for its proposals.

This was despite saying that her talks with Dr FitzGerald were "the fullest, frankest, most realistic bilateral meeting I have had with the Taoiseach."

The joint communiqué had said that an extensive and constructive exchange of views had taken place.

Mr Mates, chairman of the Commons all-party Anglo-Irish

group, said last night that he had asked Mrs Thatcher to clarify the Government's view on the forum.

He said her reply reiterated some of her publicly declared views about the report, including the three main options in it. She told him that they were unacceptable to the majority in Northern Ireland and were therefore impracticable.

But she said: "There is also much in the report's statement of principles and its recognition of realities with which we would sympathise and agree: its unambiguous condemnation of violence and those who support it; its declared willing-

ness to consider other views; its recognition of the separate identity of the Unionist people of Northern Ireland; and its repeated references to the principle of consent."

The Prime Minister's letter said that her talks with Dr FitzGerald had been an important ingredient in the continuing dialogue between their governments.

"The forum report has served as a useful and worthwhile stimulus to this dialogue during the last few months. This is a dialogue that Garret FitzGerald and I agreed should continue in the interests of

both our countries, and in particular of Northern Ireland."

Behind-the-scenes contacts between London and Dublin have continued and seem likely to produce a summit meeting soon. The signs are that Dublin is being offered a consultative role in developments in Ulster.

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Northern Ireland Secretary, has been having delicate talks with Dublin while seeking to reassure Unionists that Britain is not planning a sell-out.

He reiterated Britain's commitment to the province as part of the United Kingdom in a speech last week.



Mr Michael Mates: encouraging confidence

Young target of benefits axe

By James Naughtie, Political Correspondent

Ministers studying a Whitehall package to deregulate the expansion of small firms are giving priority to changes which would end the right of the under-18s to supplementary benefit.

The package includes an ambitious set of deregulation plans to simplify the laws and codes of practice affecting small firms. But ministers clearly are convinced that the benefit changes and a substantial rise in tax thresholds in the March 19 budget should be the first step.

An end to supplementary benefit for under-18s—which, it is claimed, would improve the take-up of available work—would be accompanied by an expansion of the youth training scheme.

Conservative right wingers are anxious to support radical deregulation measures, including changes in employment protection legislation, health and safety rules and the operation of wages councils.

Ministers most closely involved—including Mr Tom King, the Employment Secretary, Mr Norman Tebbit, Trade and Industry, and Lord Young, the minister with responsibility for new employment measures—seem to want to proceed more cautiously.

New investments in the community enterprise programme and the enterprise allowances scheme are being considered, though there it seems likely that Mr Lawson will prefer to use any available scope in the budget to raise tax thresholds. Investment measures may have to be financed from existing departmental budgets.



Mr Graham's father, Albert (top), and wife Lily are comforted at yesterday's funeral.

Minister accused on Belgrano

By Richard Norton-Taylor

Mr Tam Dalyell, Labour MP for Linlithgow, claimed yesterday that the official account of the Belgrano incident, drawn up by Admiral Sir John Fieldhouse chief of naval staff at the time, was altered on the instructions of the armed forces minister, Mr John Stanley.

In a speech in Glasgow he said that reliable Whitehall sources told him that the change was made without Sir John's knowledge.

The shadow cabinet decided at the end of last week to write to Mrs Thatcher asking for an explanation of the alteration, details of which emerged during the trial of Mr Clive Ponting.

Mr Richard Mottram, private secretary to Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, told the court that Sir John had alleged, at a top level meeting in Whitehall on March 30 last year, that the dispatch had been altered including the accurate date—May 1, 1982—of the sighting of the Argentine cruiser, the General Belgrano.

Military honours for victim

MR JAMES Graham, the part-time Ulster Defence Regiment man shot dead by the IRA last Friday, was buried in Northern Ireland yesterday with military honours, writes Paul Johnson.

Hundreds of mourners attended a service at Aghavea Church, near Brookborough, County Fermanagh, for a 30-year-old father of two, who had survived two other attempts on his life. He was shot at close range as he sat alone in his bus outside Derrylin Primary School, County Fermanagh.

Two other brothers, Ronnie and Cecil, both members of the UDR, were killed by

paramilitaries in separate incidents within five months in 1981.

Eight miles from where Mr Graham was shot, there was an attempt to kill a police officer early yesterday.

The man was driving home from Newtownabbey police station when his car was hit by gunfire. He escaped with cuts and bruises.

This latest attack has brought renewed claims from Unionist politicians that more action is needed to combat Republican paramilitaries operating in the County Fermanagh area near the border with the Republic.

Cabinet braces for Tory rebellion over demand for water rate rises

By James Naughtie

The Government is preparing for another embarrassing backbench revolt, this time over the order to water authorities to raise rates substantially which comes before the Commons on Thursday.

Although whips believe they can stave off outright defeat, there will be a strong protest from backbenchers, particularly London MPs who are outraged at the Government's plan to force Thames Water Authority to raise rates by 10 per cent in pursuit of higher return on assets.

Mr Roy Watts, the minister who is responsible for water services, is meeting London Tories on Wednesday. Mr Gow says that investment

in sewers and water supplies should become self-financing by the end of the decade.

The regular rebellions among backbenchers are causing concern to senior ministers, who are aware that contentious pieces of legislation about to be introduced, such as the Transport Bill to deregulate bus services, will lead to new battles with dissident groups among Tory MPs.

With the Lords showing signs of strong opposition to elements of the bill abolishing the greater London Council and the metropolitan county councils, the Cabinet fears a string of rebellions.

Whips are under instructions to try to enforce more discipline, starting with Thursday's debate on the water rates.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Detectives look into fire deaths

DETECTIVES were called in after four-year-old Robert Goble, and his sister Mary, 11, died in a fire at their home yesterday in St Helens Road, Hastings, Sussex.

Police said: "The fire is now being treated as suspicious following a visit by forensic scientists. We are appealing for anyone who saw anybody near the premises to contact us."

Tories quit committee

EIGHT committee members of the Cambridge University Conservative Association—including the chairman, Mr Clive Blackwood—have resigned after allegations of electoral irregularities. Mr Blackwood said the allegations were untrue but his position had become untenable.

The CUCA is a traditional breeding ground for Tory MPs. Former members include Cabinet minister Mr Leon Brittan, Mr John Gummer and Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Cremation for Aids victim

THE BODY of the Rev. Gregory Richards, the prison chaplain who died after contracting Aids, is to be cremated tomorrow in conditions of strict security after a brief funeral service.

A plan to have a burial service at Holy Trinity Church, Chelmsford, Essex, on Friday was cancelled. The Mid-Essex health officer, Dr Tony Kirkland, said he could not take the risk of keeping the body in the mortuary at the Chelmsford and Essex hospital.

Women invade cruise base

MORE than 50 women protesters were arrested after invading the Greenham Common cruise missile base in Berkshire yesterday.

Ministry of Defence police arrested the women after bonfires were lit on the runway at the base. Others were detained after the runway was doused with paint. The ministry said one woman was charged with causing criminal damage and will appear before magistrates at Newbury on February 15.

Whitehall looks at Bradford

THE Government is to respond to Bradford's serious economic and social problems by sending a team of civil servants to the city on a fact-finding mission.

This was revealed by the city's chief executive, Mr Gordon Moore at a weekend conference at Bradford University, organised by local churches.

RADIO swoops

RADIO JACKIE, Britain's longest established land-based pirate radio station, was yesterday raided for the second time in three days by government investigators. Five other pirate stations in the London area were also raided.

Fire aftermath

MORE THAN 60 firemen were still in more than a month after fighting a fire in a warehouse containing dangerous chemicals and asbestos in Brightside Lane, Sheffield, a Fire Brigades Union survey claims.

Fans in court

THREE Newcastle United supporters are to appear in court at Rotherham today after violence broke out when two coachloads of fans arrived at a service station on the M1 on Saturday.

Birds stolen

RAIDERS have taken 200 breeding birds worth £1,500 from aviaries in the Southampton area.

The birds included canaries, siskins, goldfinches and chaffins.

Ragged lot

THE British will spend about £20 million this year on luggage yet many of the bags and cases bought will barely survive the ordeal of the first summer holiday, it was claimed yesterday by Delsey, Europe's largest luggage manufacturer.

PCs 'fail to see enough people'

Stephen Cook reports on a study which suggests ways of making community policemen more effective

Community policing has not been worked out properly, says a Home Office study. Half a community constable's time is spent away from the community and little of the rest involves contact with the public.

Many officers hold community policing in low regard and training and support is poor. Nobody has defined what such policing amounts to and how to go about it, says the report by the ministry's research and planning unit.

It was based on a questionnaire to 300 community constables in five police forces and on interviews with 200 of them and some senior officers. Duties like report writing and court attendance took up half their day.

About 22 per cent of their time was spent on preventive work like patrolling, which reassured people but included little verbal contact with them. On average, five hours of each officer's week was spent on community involvement, much of it superficial, says the report.

"It was particularly noticeable that in those forces which possessed substantial immigrant populations, few officers were actively involved in the activities of ethnic minority groups or organisations."

Community constables were usually the first diverted to other duties when manpower was short. "The reality of police work frequently conflicts with official policy."

Senior officers strongly endorsed community policing. "At lower levels, however, there is a need for change in the ethos of policing. Immediately, it is essential to provide better organisational backing for community constables and to define ways in which that support might be provided."

The report suggests stricter directives against withdrawing community constables from their beats, restricting administrative work, extra evening shifts to allow more contact with people, more liaison with other officers and better career prospects.

Community constables should receive training in communication, especially with large groups and people of different races. They also needed better knowledge of the work of other agencies, possibly including attachments to them.

Susan Tibbitt adds: The Government should support a community policing initiative to help heal rifts caused by the dispute, says a report by South Yorkshire police authority published today.

It suggests bridges could be built between police and the community with activity centres and environmental improvements. The report calls for the tolerance of some policemen during the dispute and calls for legislative and procedural changes to prevent fighting between strikers and officers in disputes.

The police complaints system should be overhauled to increase public confidence, which the report says has been weakened because officers accused of misconduct and pickets have been treated differently.

There is a cross-section of complaints about police misconduct, ranging from restriction of movement to assault and obscene language.

Mr George Moore, chairman of the authority, said: "No policeman has a lawful right to dish out punishment to any citizen. That is the function of the courts. Yet we have seen policemen jailing out at young pickets, tear-gassed pickets who had already been arrested."

The report calls for a review of police powers to stop freedom of movement and identification of forces and officers by numbers to be statutory for uniformed police.

Police dogs and horses should be strictly controlled when used for crowd control and there should be greater emphasis on professionalism, community relations and the psychology of public order problems in police training.

Community Constables: a study of a policing initiative by David Brown and Susan Tibbitt. Home Office Research and Planning Paper 30. Available free from the Home Office, Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1.

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Wales 'losing out on electronics jobs'

By Paul Hoyland

Wales was being outflanked by Scotland in the search for new electronics jobs, the shadow Welsh secretary, Mr Barry Jones, claimed yesterday.

A record 185,000 were unemployed—more than 17 per cent of the workforce—yet the promised battle to attract industry to the principality has hardly been started, let alone won," Mr Jones said.

"In Scotland the silicon gien

has found work for 40,000 people. They have 200 high-tech electronics companies already manufacturing."

But in Wales regional aid grants had been cut by 46 per cent, and the Welsh Development Agency budget had been cut in real terms.

Mr Jones, who is MP for Alyn and Deeside, said Wales had sunk to become one of the six poorest regions in Western Europe.

There were nearly 200,000

out of work, yet there was a serious deficit of skilled labour. Wales was facing the ever-growing social and economic consequences of severely dilapidated housing, while paying an estimated £50 million a year to keep 18,000 Welsh building workers on the dole.

"The statistics of our plight are staggering; 100,000 manufacturing jobs lost since 1979 and no sign yet of an abatement."

Patient thanks hospital

Mr Thomas Cooper, who had to visit Macclesfield Infirmary every day for 40 years after he was injured by a second world war mine, has left the local health authority £2,000 in his will.

The infirmary will invest £5,000 and the remainder will be used as an annual award for their best trainee nurses after the bequest from Mr Cooper, of Prestbury, who died aged 66.

MP presses ministers on 'hit squad'

By David Pallister

Ministers will be questioned in the Commons this week about four Syrians, believed to be members of an anti-PLO hit squad, who were arrested in London and deported last week.

Mr Reg Ffreeson, Labour MP for Brent East wants to know

why the four were not charged and what representations were made to the Syrian embassy in London.

The detention and deportation of the Syrians, first reported in the Guardian last week, was handled with extreme discretion by Scotland Yard.

One of the four indicated

under interrogation that he was associated with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Command), a Syrian-backed dissident group pledged to oppose Mr Yasser Arafat. PLO sources told the Guardian of the case last Tuesday, eight days after the men were held.

By that time, the seven days

detention under the Prevention of Terrorism Act had expired. Then they were detained under the Immigration Act before being deported on the orders of the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan.

The sources claimed that eight Syrians had entered Britain, but four escaped detection



Mr Michael Maitland encouraging confidence

PCs 'fail to see enough people'

Stephen Cook reports on a study which suggests that police officers are not seeing enough people.

Community policing has been a key theme of the Home Office since 1979. The study, carried out by the Home Office, found that police officers are not seeing enough people.

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HOME NEWS

Study on 'oil well' idea after disused mine is ruled out

Seabed schemes for N-waste to get priority

By Paul Brown

Plans to bury nuclear waste in the seabed round Britain's coasts using North Sea oil technology are to be given priority after the Government's decision not to use a disused mine at Billingham in Cleveland. The nuclear industry's radioactive executive is to commission a feasibility study in the next few days. The plan, to get rid of intermediate level waste which remains dangerous for 5,000 years, involves sinking an "oil well" into the seabed and then placing sealed canisters of waste into the bore hole.

Theoretically it would be possible to retrieve the capsules. Such a well would be expected to cost around £200 million.

Although offshore options are now being given priority, Nirex is still considering other ideas. These are tunnelling under the sea from onshore, building a special depository underground on a greenfield site or finding another disused mine like that at Billingham.

The tunnelling option is not

favoured because there is no technology to borrow as with the "oil well" idea. The greenfield and mine ideas are guaranteed to produce a safe site, however remote the site.

The industry's plans to dispose of intermediate waste had been put back by at least a year because of the Billingham decision. But Nirex is pressing ahead with its scheme to build a depository for low-level waste.

The Government did not rule out the Bedfordshire site at Eilsow, but said that two additional sites must be found. Nirex is searching for two sites, probably on the Oxford clay which runs from the Wash to the Lime Bay. All the sites that could be chosen fall in Conservative constituencies.

Nirex hope to name the two new alternative sites by May or June, and press ahead with geological work.

The Bedfordshire site must remain favourable for the low level waste since it is owned by the Central Electricity Generating Board, which is anxious to dispose of the site and its waste.



LAUGHTER LINES: David Girt (Jolly Jack), left, reading the lesson yesterday at the 39th annual clowns' service at Holy Trinity Church, Dalston, east London. A wreath was laid on a memorial to Joseph Grimaldi, the father of modern clowns. Ron Moody received the badge of president of Clowns' International and there was a Children's show. Pictures by Frank Martin.

Saving on YTS 'should be spent helping jobless'

The £100 million the Government will save because one in three places of the Youth Training Scheme remains unfilled, should be spent helping unemployed YTS graduates to find jobs, says Youthaid, an independent charity, in a report published today.

The low take-up of places is blamed partly on school leavers' disillusionment with the scheme.

Some 120,000 young people — more than a third — still cannot find a real job once they have completed their year on a YTS project. Those who drop out are just as likely to find a job as others who last the full course, says Youthaid.

The report shows that while just over half the YTS graduates do find jobs, a third remain unemployed across the country. A few keep their YTS jobs and some go back to school.

Locally, the unemployment rates for people who have completed YTS are in line with the rest of the population. In the North and Scotland 60 per cent of YTS graduates are out of work. This compares with 27 per cent of all 16-17 year olds who are unemployed nationally.

The review was written for the Commons select committee on employment, which is investigating the scheme, now in its second year. Youthaid says the results of YTS so far do not

justify government plans to withdraw benefits from those 16-18 year olds who do not choose to join it.

Before the programme began in September 1983, the Government had considered making youth training compulsory. The idea has never been abandoned, and could be introduced if YTS failed as did its predecessor, the Youth Opportunities Programme.

One clear effect of the YTS is to reduce the wage expectations of school leavers and to make wages well below the average seem high compared to the allowance.

The weekly allowance for people on the YTS is £26.25, compared with average weekly wages of £60 for 16-17 year olds.

Girls get less out of YTS than boys, according to a survey by the Fawcett Society, a group promoting sexual equality and the National Joint Committee of Working Women's Organisations.

Girls, they suggest, get poorer careers advice at school, are forced to specialise too early, and if they do get on to a YTS scheme, are channelled into traditional "women's" jobs.

The Class of '84, National Joint Committee of Working Women's Organisations, 170 Watworth Road, London SE 17, price £1.

Lawyers seek AID crime of incest

By Malcolm Deam

A register of sperm donors should be set up by the Government and the criminal offence of incest extended to cover artificial insemination, says a Law Society memorandum published today.

The legal test which should be applied to vitro fertilisation, embryonic experimentation and surrogacy was "the best interests of the child."

The society suggests that the birth certificate of a child born through AID should include the name of the child's mother and her partner, but also an annotated code letter.

"Details of the donor-father could be held by the Registrar General separately, available for scrutiny by a registrar of

marriages, for example, but only available for scrutiny by the AID child itself if Parliament decided such an extension of the right to know one's genetic parentage was justified," the report states.

"If the use by a widow of her late husband's sperm was to be permitted under the 'best interests' test, this test would require that the child be regarded as legitimate and not disinherited."

The report adds that if a child is born to a surrogate mother, despite new legal prohibitions, the surrogate mother should not be regarded automatically as the legal mother. Instead, the child could, in its own best interests, be regarded as the legitimate child of the commissioning couple.

Channon desk offered to museum

By Donald Wintersgill, Arts Correspondent

ONE of the greatest pieces of British furniture, a writing desk of about 1740, has been offered to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, for about £200,000. Its value on the open market is at least £600,000.

The desk is by the designer and craftsman John Channon and is a triumph of the rococo style. It is richly ornamented in gilded bronze.

This treasure was offered to the Government in payment of tax on the estate of the late Mr Arthur Bull, a noted collector. But the Government has put a limit of £1 million a year on the value of objects acquired by the nation in this way.

Professor Michael Jaffe, of the Fitzwilliam, said yesterday: "It is a shortsighted policy to restrict the sum to £1 million a year. We shall risk losing a considerable number of very important works of art and antiques."

Channon's furniture is rare, although some in museums. Including the Victoria and Albert. But this piece is his masterpiece. "If it goes abroad," says Professor Jaffe, "we have nothing to replace it."

Already the Government has been offered in payment of tax an unparalleled collection of furniture by Thomas Chippendale which is at Nostell Priory, West Yorkshire, worth perhaps £20 million. The building and contents of Kedleston Hall, Derbyshire, one of the greatest stately homes has also been offered.

This is only the head of the queue: many other great objects are on offer to the nation under the tax system. The system, which has been of great benefit, is collapsing.

Agency's watch on activists 'declines'

Discontent within the Economic League, which keeps blacklists of political and trade union activists for companies operating in Britain, has surfaced in a secret internal memorandum.

The document is titled The need for a change of direction, was leaked to the trade union journal, Labour Research and gives a detailed picture of the league's operations since 1978.

It claims that: ● In 1978, the league vetted more than 400,000 cases for personnel managers under its "labour vetting" service, but by 1983 that figure was down to 144,000.

● Distribution of factory gate leaflets by the league fell from 18 million to 1 million in the same period.

● League training programmes for apprentices, supervisors and management have " dwindled to a trickle".

● The league has lost some of its most important supporters such as the Midland Bank, which donated £68,422 over the past 12 years.

Confirmation of the decline in the league's fortunes can be found in its financial returns. In 1983, its income was £265,273, down by 40 per cent in real terms since 1979. The number of full-time employees fell from 123 in 1980 to 71 in 1982.

In 1983, the league's biggest backers were the four main clearing banks—Barclays, Lloyds, National Westminster and the Midland—and Harrower Siddley, BICC and Sun Alliance Insurance.

The league's director of research, Jack Winder, said yesterday that he did not know where the document had come from.

He denied that his organisation was in decline. He said that some people in industry felt that there was less need for monitoring of subversives under a Tory government, and that the Government's trade union legislation had made life more difficult for the activists.

Couple to sue police

By Tony Heath

The North Wales Chief Constable, Mr David Owen, is being sued by a couple detained a year ago by police officers investigating the Harbours bombing which killed six people.

On January 19, 1984, police are alleged to have smashed down the front door of the home of Mr William McClellan, aged 62, a market trader, and his wife, Carol, aged 58,

in Abergele, Gwynedd, and taken the couple to the police station.

The writ, served at the weekend, alleges that the couple were assaulted, wrongfully arrested, and falsely imprisoned.

Mr Andrew Shaw, the McClellans' solicitor, said: "The allegations were completely false." The couple are claiming damages for injury, loss of reputation and general loss.

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Bishop's manifesto challenges Jenkins' view of church beliefs

Leonard rallies faithful against liberal theology

By Martin Halsall,
Churches Correspondent

A Conservative manifesto for the Church of England will be published this week, openly challenging the liberal theology of which the Bishop of Durham, the Right Reverend David Jenkins has become the leading standard-bearer.

Taking its title from a hymn by the Roman Catholic convert Cardinal Newman, *Firmly, I Believe and Truly*, the slim paperback by the Bishop of London, Dr Graham Leonard,

Agenda, page 18.

represents the most senior challenge to the controversial theology at the heart of the General Synod debate next week.

Dr Leonard says that to object to the incarnation "on the grounds of its partiality is, in effect, to object to the very pattern of the universe." On the resurrection "The evidence in the New Testament is clear unless it is approached with the presupposition that the resurrection could not possibly have taken place."

For Dr Leonard, theologians must balance study and reason with the practice of faith. "Anyone who studies theology must live in the revelation which he is seeking to understand and express and not limit himself to one aspect of it or one constituent part."

"Too many contemporary liberal theologians were divorced from what the New Testament

defined "as doing the truth" in their studies, he said. He also criticises those who attacked the Church from within: "Those who seek to modify the revealed truths to suit a contemporary philosophy... those who seek to use it for political ends and destroy the gospel in the process."

"As an Anglican I'm committed to what the Anglican position is and that is part of integrity for me. If I could not accept the Creed I would feel I must go somewhere else. You can't alter the Anglican Church to suit me."

Scholars who denied biblical miracles or treated the Bible as simply a series of historical documents offered only a counsel of despair to the Church, he said.

Firmly I believe and Truly, by Graham Leonard: Moultray's, £1.95.



Graham Leonard — hopes to address synod

Brittan to rule on BBC cash report

By Dennis Barker

The Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, will decide whether the BBC should publish a report on its efficiency.

The report, commissioned by the BBC from Peat Marwick Mitchell, the management consultants, says the corporation makes efficient use of money raised by the £48 licence fee which it wants to see raised to £65.

However, the report, which Mr Brittan received on Friday, suggests some "fine tuning" to improve efficiency.

Mr Stuart Young, chairman of the BBC, ended uncertainty when he appeared on Channel 4's *Face The Press*.

"It would be irresponsible to publish the report before the Government consider it," he said. "It took me 10 hours to read what is a very complicated report, but when I finished reading it I closed with a sense of satisfaction because I believe it has proven what I always thought it would prove, that the BBC does give value for money."

Mr Young said he wanted to meet the Home Secretary soon so that the report could be discussed before the decision on the new licence fee.

It is expected that a condensed report would take at least 30 pages. Mr Brittan is expected to take up to two weeks to study the report before meeting the BBC chairman.

Mr Young rejected an idea put forward on the programme that the Government should give the BBC part of the levy on profits paid by ITV so that the corporation would not need to carry advertising. The BBC has always strongly resisted the suggestion.

Mr Young thought it desirable for government to pay money direct to the BBC but said there might be a case for providing a share of the levy to the Department of Health and Social Security to help the poor and needy to pay for licences.

Media, page 13

Boots drag angler to death

An angler drowned yesterday after his waters filled with water and dragged him under as he struggled to reach a lifeboat five yards away.

Mr Bernard Maunders, aged 39, of Martin Road, Penylan, Llanelli, had been fishing on a sandbank at Pwll, near Llanelli.

SDP selection appeal

By Tom Sharrett
Social Democrats in Chorley, Lancashire, are to appeal against a national committee decision that they cannot hold joint open selection with the Liberals for the constituency's parliamentary candidate.

Such selection, which could result in a Liberal being chosen, has been approved for three seats—Lancaster, Shrewsbury and West-

minster South—but was rejected for Chorley and Peterborough. Joint open selection has already been approved for all Welsh constituencies.

The party also hopes to put an amendment to the Council for Social Democracy to allow joint open selection in constituencies where ballots showed two-thirds of the party's membership in favour.

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We aim to be an anti-racist and anti-sexist organisation. We are looking for a writer to join our team of co-editors. She should have a keen understanding of contemporary social and political issues and be able to write in a vivid and engaging way. Third World experience not essential. Salary from £8,250. Applications from women particularly welcome.

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IT'S LIKE HAVING EVERY EIGHTH GALLON FREE.

NEWS
IN BRIEFFamine
estimate
'too low'

THE UN's estimate that 7.7 million Ethiopians face starvation is too low, the UN's assistant general secretary, Mr Kurt Jansson, said in Addis Ababa yesterday.

He gave no new figure but the Ethiopian Government recently said that more than nine million people were affected in 11 of the country's 14 regions.—Reuter.

Tax victim

ROME'S Caffe Greco, haunt of famous writers and artists for more than two centuries, has been closed by tax police for two weeks for alleged irregularities in its cash register. The management has blamed the manufacturers for not adjusting the register to meet a new government deadline designed to make tills tamper-proof.—Reuter.

Drug abuse

DRUG abuse is increasing in most countries and now affects an estimated 48 million people around the world, the World Health Organisation said in Geneva at the weekend. Concomitant with about 30 million people, is the most widely abused drug but there has been a surge in use of cocaine amongst affluent people in Europe and North America.—Reuter.

Airline blacked

THE Belgian charter company, Trans-European Airways, was blacklisted at the weekend by the Arab Boycott of Israel for helping to transfer Ethiopian Jews to Israel. The airline was described as "a well-planned Zionist scheme which, under the cover of humanitarian reasons, aimed above all at strengthening Israel".—Reuter.

Men at work

CHINESE women workers oppose a plan by trade union officials to send them back to do housework and leave scarce jobs for men, according to the latest issue of the Peking Review. The plan calls for factories to give double wages to the husbands and brothers of women workers who stay at home.—Reuter.

Running naked

AN AMERICAN has been sentenced in Buffalo to probation and psychiatric care after being convicted of sexual assault following the death of a man he ran into and knocked down while fleeing naked from police. Gerard Smith was found innocent of manslaughter and negligent homicide.—AP.

Rightists unite

TWO Salvadoran rightwing parties applied at the weekend to run as coalition for elections in March. The National Republican Alliance (ARENA) and National Conciliation Party presented their request to the Central Elections Council in San Salvador.—Reuter.

Paris bomb

AN EARLY-morning bomb explosion in Paris yesterday destroyed three cars and damaged a dozen others outside the French Overseas Ministry which administers troubled New Caledonia. No injuries were reported.—AP.

N-protest planned

ANTI-nuclear groups in Melbourne yesterday announced plans to mount countrywide demonstrations against the Government's plan to help the US test the MX intercontinental nuclear missile. The Labour leftwing has also criticised the tests.—AP.

Fuel crisis

SUDANESE students demonstrated over bread and transport shortages in Khartoum at the weekend as a fuel crisis forced the authorities to close local schools. Strict fuel rationing was introduced on Thursday.—Reuter.

Raid injures 17

SALVADOREAN leftwing guerrillas attacked a cargo train north of the capital at the weekend, seriously injuring 17 railway workers.—Reuter.

Hassan may walk out if UK
bows to Spanish demandsDeadlock on
Gibraltar
is likely as
talks begin

By Patrick Keatley
in London and
Jane Walker in Gibraltar

Sir Geoffrey Howe and the Chief Minister of Gibraltar, Sir Joshua Hassan, fly to Geneva tonight for crucial talks with Spain on the future of the Rock.

All the signs point to deadlock on key issues, with the added prospect that if there is any sign of British inclination to appease Spain, then Sir Joshua will walk out.

Sir Joshua is already under intense political pressure from the Socialist opposition which says he is too ready to accommodate Sir Geoffrey at the expense of Gibraltar.

But the Spanish Foreign Minister, Mr Fernando Moran, said on British television yesterday that Spain was demanding recognition that the end result of the series of meetings "must be the integration of the territory into Spain". This means negotiating a treaty.

Mr Moran repeated his demand that a working group, to be called the political and juridical committee, be set up which will have only one matter to discuss, the transfer of sovereignty.

When asked whether Spain accepted the principle of self-determination for the 29,000 people of the Rock, Mr Moran gave a lengthy, diffuse answer. But it was clear that the Spanish Government, like its predecessors, will not contemplate the right of self-determination for Gibraltarians, arguing that the ordinary voter is subject to the authority of London, which holds the veto in all matters of foreign policy.

For Sir Geoffrey Howe, the best diplomatic shield is the article in the Gibraltar constitution which specifically en-

dorses this right of self-determination.

As the Foreign Secretary said on television recently: "One of the central features of this whole situation is the commitment in the constitution of the colony that the British Government will not put forward any change in the sovereignty of Gibraltar except in compliance with the wishes of the Gibraltarian people."

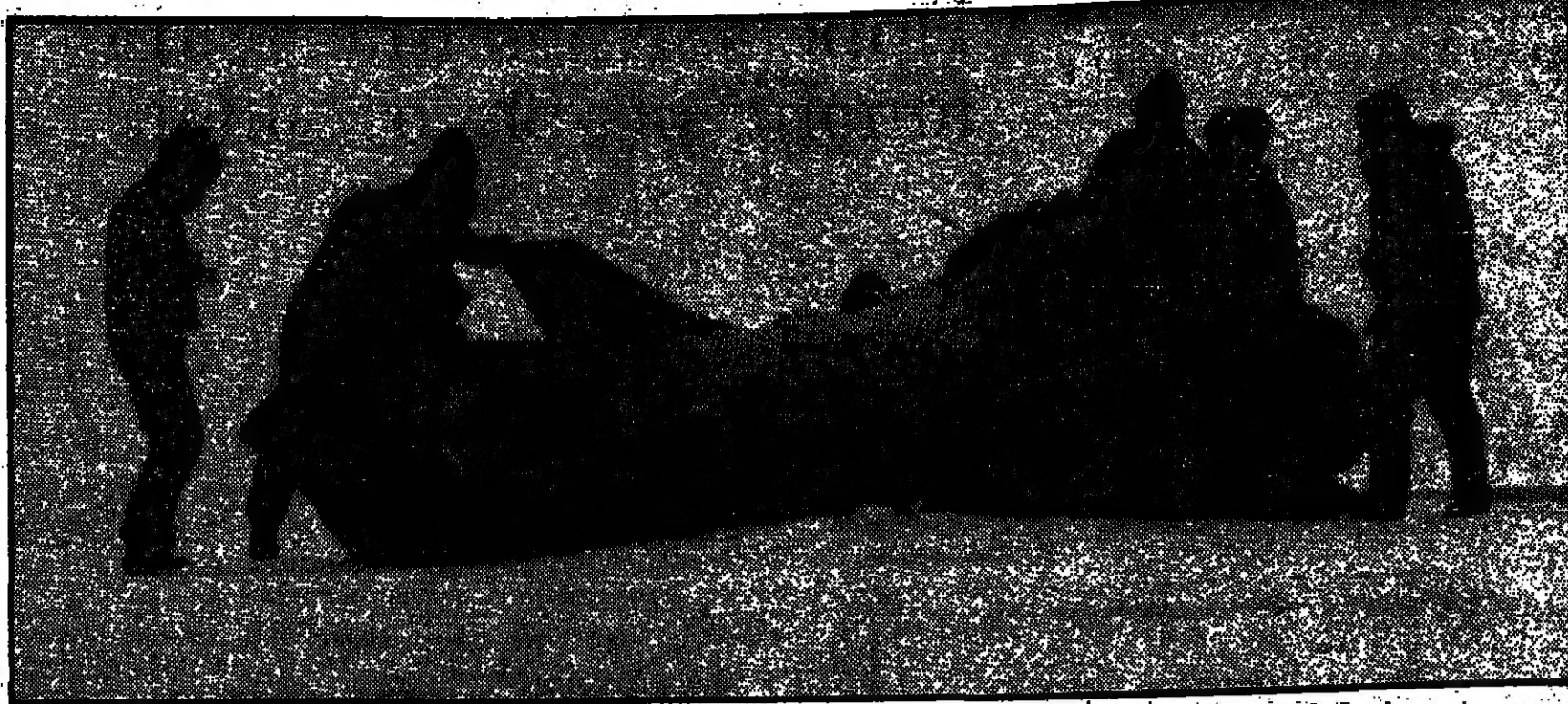
Mr Moran has admitted that if Britain were to hand Gibraltar on a plate to Spain against the wishes of the Gibraltarians, that "would not be a good deal for Spain".

It is clear that in Geneva, the British will try to focus attention on practical matters—starting with sea and air communications, joint trading arrangements and commercial cooperation.

The view in London is that, with the border reopening tonight, after nearly 16 years, the first task is to re-establish working relationships across the frontier in business, commerce and cultural matters, including tourism.

Gibraltarians and Spaniards have been permitted to cross the border on foot for the past two years, which has resulted in serious losses for the colony's shops. Housewives cross regularly to the border town of La Linea, where prices are considerably lower than at home.

Many traders are worried that what will happen when commercial traffic is permitted to carry in larger goods purchased at a quarter of the price in Spain. "People think that the shops here will benefit from the influx of visitors, but they will find that instead they will continue to lose business to Spain," warned the Opposition leader, Mr Joe Bossano.



Picking up the pieces: Finnish soldiers cluster around the debris of the Soviet missile which crashed recently on Lake Inari

Martens gives cruise full support

Belgian PM expected to announce arrival of first US missiles in March

From Derek Brown
in Brussels

Opinion is hardening in Belgium that the Government is determined to deploy cruise missiles within the next two months.

Supporters and opponents alike now expect the Prime Minister, Mr Wilfried Martens, not only to name the date for deployment by the end of March, but to announce the arrival of the first 16 missiles.

The cruise debate continues to convulse Belgian politics. Last week, Mr Martens won a parliamentary vote of confidence, but only after an extraordinary display of counter-claims about his country's commitment to take the US weapons.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Leo Tindemans, had revealed earlier in the week that a former defence minister, Mr Frank Swaelen, had in 1981 endorsed NATO deployment schedules—including the arrival of 16 missiles in Belgium by March.

At that time, Mr Swaelen was a caretaker minister in a founding Christian Democrat-Socialist coalition. Since then, the Christian Democrats have

been the senior partner in coalition with rightwing Liberals.

Mr Swaelen, now the chairman of the dominant Flemish wing of the Christian Democrat movement, is leading the internal opposition to cruise.

He has argued forcefully for Belgium to shelve deployment at least until after the next round of superpower arms talks.

Mr Martens has made light of his party chairman's apparent volte face. He insisted in the confidence debate that there was never been a Belgian pledge to install the missiles, but that the schedule had emerged in stages, starting with the original NATO decision in 1979 to take counter-measures against new Soviet intermediate-range weapons.

In mid-1983, he said, Belgian and US defence experts had ruled that in view of delays in preparatory work, the first 16 missiles in the country's allocation of 48 should be deployed in March, 1985, and that the rest should follow in the second half of 1987. This, Mr Martens interpreted, not as a decision to deploy the first 16 missiles, but a decision to postpone deployment of the other 32.

While the convoluted argument proceeds, the US-named airbase of Florennes in the peaceful Ardennes countryside, 50 miles south of Brussels, is reportedly ready to receive the first missiles.

The Government's decision will be announced after further soundings and conferences within the Flemish Christian Democrat Party, which remains fundamentally split on the issue, and after a key parliamentary debate in March.

Within the Government, Mr Martens seems to be a growing belief that party rebels are losing ground, and that in any case deployment should be undertaken sooner rather than later, to avoid the difficulty of turning into a debacle.

The Government's chief concern is to prevent cruise becoming the dominant issue in the general election, which must be held in early December at the latest. Ministers are hoping that deployment, when it comes, will be a time of wonder, and that Belgian public opinion will be more than balanced by a deep loyalty to NATO.

Mr Tindemans, a sturdy proponent of deployment, has been gratified if hardly surprised by the result of his highly public soundings of other NATO governments about the Belgian position. One after another, they have told him that NATO solidarity is of paramount importance, and that internal political problems, however much the allies sympathise, should not encourage the Soviet Union to believe that the deployment strategy is breaking down.

This is just what Mr Tindemans wanted to hear, and to pass on to the Belgian people in advance of a cruise announcement in March.

The Belgian peace movement, meanwhile, is pushing hard in the opposite direction, to convince Belgian opinion that the missiles will be dangerous guests in the country.

The two wings of the movement, Francophone and Flemish, have announced a march from Florennes to Brussels between February 20 and 22, followed by a peace carnival, and a demonstration in the capital on March 17, to put pressure on the Government and Parliament as the deployment deadline draws near.

Debris
clues on
missile

From Donald Fields
in Helsinki

The stray Soviet missile which crashed on frozen Lake Inari in northern Finland in December was not exploded in mid-air, a Finnish air force spokesman said yesterday. "We would still like to know whether it ran out of fuel or went down on command," he added.

Finnish experts examined the wreckage yesterday while authorities considered whether to return it to the Soviet Union.

Moscow has asked for it back and Finnish and Swedish newspapers said yesterday that Finland, which has had a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union since 1948, was likely to comply and to ask for compensation.

The authorities have yet to specify exactly what type of missile is involved. With the control system and a fuel tank still embedded in Lake Inari, and the jet engine despatched for further inspection, a military spokesman stressed that the intruder was not a cruise missile but a "flying target" or "target missile".

Divers and support troops will today continue their efforts to recover the rest of the wreckage and the return of President Mauno Koivisto from a round-the-world holiday may hasten the reply to the Soviet request.

Although it is clear that the missile was intact when it crashed at about 800 mph after a drop from 7,000 feet, it is not known whether it was fired by mistake.

Mr Richard Forte, the Assistant Secretary of State, has become the highest-ranking American to refute the view of Dr Jasspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, that the Russians shot down their own missile.

Americans hurt in
Athens bombing

From George Coats
in Athens

Thirteen American servicemen were airlifted from Athens to military hospital in West Germany yesterday for treatment of burns sustained in a bomb attack on a bar in an Athens seaside suburb.

The bomb blast, which occurred in Bobby's Bar in Syntagma, close to the American embassy in Athens, left 78 injured, 69 of whom were Americans. The bar, used by personnel from the base as a local pub, was packed at the time of the explosion, shortly before midnight on Saturday night.

Eight of the injured were flown to West Germany early yesterday and another five during the day.

Police forensic scientists yesterday discovered the remains of a timing device which triggered the explosion, they said.

A previously unknown organisation, yesterday claimed responsibility for the bombing when an anonymous caller told a pro-government newspaper that an organisation called the National Front had carried out the attack, because the Americans are responsible for the continued situation in Cyprus.

More German hunger strikers give up

From Anna Tomford
in Bonn

Most of the imprisoned members of the Red Army Faction group ended their hunger strike after two months at the weekend, signalling a possible relaxation in the latest phase of violence, the police said.

In an anonymous telephone call to a Munich newspaper, the Red Army Faction—as the Red Army Faction group called itself—killed the 35-year-old industrialist in his home near Munich, firing a dum-dum bullet at the back of his head.

The authorities said that all but five of the 37 prisoners who began a fast on December 4 were taking food again. The decision came immediately after the murder of Dr Ernst Zimmemann, a company making military engines and president

of the West German Aerospace and Armaments Industry Association.

Police said that the two suspects, a man and a woman in their mid-20s, killed the 35-year-old industrialist in his home near Munich, firing a dum-dum bullet at the back of his head.

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The authorities were cautious at the weekend about establishing a clear link be-

tween the killing and the calling off of the hunger strike. Earlier they had refused to quibble documents claiming that the fast was aimed at mobilising support for the prisoners' demand, which has not been met, to be grouped together.

Chancellor Kohl described the attack as an act of "cowardly brutality" and a challenge to the democratic State. President Mitterrand of France, referring to the European dimension of terrorism, called for uncompromising action against terror.

Since the hunger strike began there have been more than 60 bomb and arson attacks in West Germany,

primarily directed against West German and allied military institutions, as well as business and cultural centres. There have also been attacks in Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Spain.

The chief public prosecutor's office yesterday rejected charges that Dr Zimmemann had been a "soft" target because the authorities' security measures concentrate on politicians, judges, the military, and law enforcement officers.

A spokesman for the office in Karlsruhe said that Dr Zimmemann's name had been "one among a thousand" found on lists compiled by the authorities.

Castro prepared to
withdraw advisers

From Alex Brummer
in Washington

President Fidel Castro of Cuba has agreed to pull Cuban military advisers out of Nicaragua as part of a comprehensive settlement of the civil strife in Central America.

In an six-hour interview in Havana with journalists of the Washington Post, Dr Castro said that recent contacts between Washington and Havana have been "constructive and positive" and he suggested that it was possible that relations could improve between the two countries during President Reagan's second term.

Dr Castro said he had told the foreign ministers of Colombia, Mexico, and Panama, which with Venezuela make up the four Contadora countries, of Cuba's willingness to withdraw any or all of its personnel in Nicaragua as part of a broader settlement within the Contadora framework.

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agreement dealing with immigration was signed in December, although the White House stressed at the time that this did not preclude a new era of diplomatic rapprochement with Cuba.

Dr Castro told the Washington Post that he was "not impatient, nor are we anxious for an improvement in relations with the US. But he said he was willing to 'exchange views with the US on any topic'. In particular, he appeared more willing than in the past to consider the withdrawal of Cuban military advisers in Central America as part of a broader settlement within the Contadora framework.

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He said it was "inconceivable for the US to try to sort out the problem of Nicaragua through intervention."

Stop war,
says Pope

From Tony Jenkins
in Managua

ATACUCHO, Peru: The Pope yesterday implored Peru's Maoist guerrillas to lay down their arms and abandon a war that has cost 4,000 lives.

The Pope was speaking among sandbagged machine-gun nests manned by crack troops during a one-hour stop at this Andes mountain airport on the heart of the guerrilla war zone.

Amid some of the tightest security seen on any of his 25 overseas tours, the Pope told the Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) rebels: "I beg you with pain in my heart and at the same time with firmness and hope that you reflect on the path you have taken."

He told about 20,000 people at the ceremony: "I urgently want to address to these men who have placed their confidence in armed struggle, those who have let themselves be tricked by false ideologies into thinking that terror and aggression can lead to a better world."

Although he did not mention Sendero Luminoso, the Pope's appeal clearly referred to the group's rebellion, which has gained wide support in the impoverished Andean area. Reuter.

Managua will seek Thatcher's
backing against hardline US

From Tony Jenkins
in Managua

Managua's Vice-President, Dr Sergio Ramirez, is to leave Managua today for an important European tour which includes a five-day visit to Britain where he will meet the Prime Minister, Mrs Thatcher.

Dr Ramirez will also meet the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, political leaders and MPs.

In an interview yesterday he said that he will try to persuade the British Government to pressure the US administration to change its policy in Central America is not correct, and will "explore the possibilities for Britain and Nicaragua to come closer in bilateral terms."

The Sandinista leader admits that his task is not easy: "It is the first time we have come close to the British Government, which is one of President Reagan's most faithful allies, since the triumph of the revolution in 1979."

Britain is one of few European countries which has never given the Sandinistas any direct financial or technical aid. However, Dr Ramirez was encouraged by Britain's stand over the mining of Nicaragua's ports by CIA agents last spring and he believed that European leaders "were uncomfortable" when the United States withdrew from the International Court at The Hague last month.

The tour comes at a time when several European governments appear to be distancing themselves from President Reagan's Central American policy.

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Deep freeze
boy lives

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THE GUARDIAN

14th February 1985

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Armed Israelis in protest against Palestinian attacks

Settlers set roadblocks to disrupt West Bank

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

Armed Israeli settlers disrupted traffic all over the occupied West Bank yesterday in what they said was a protest against the government's failure to prevent Palestinian attacks on Israeli vehicles in the past few days.

"The war which the PLO is waging against us on the roads has reached almost Lebanese dimensions," said Mr. Eliahu Hattori, a leader of the Kibbutz Arba Jewish settlement near the town of Hebron. "I think the time has come to broadcast to the Israeli Government that it will never be Lebanon here."

The Prime Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, told the Cabinet yesterday that there could be no compromises about security in the West Bank. "The policy of the Government is one of leniency towards civilians and a firm hand against terrorists," a communiqué said.

Israeli security sources say they believe that the attacks are being orchestrated by the Patah wing of the PLO, led by Mr. Yasser Arafat, after a recent decision to intensify the armed struggle in the occupied territories. The sources deny, however, that the timing of the attacks is linked to the recent decision to withdraw Israeli forces from Lebanon.

On Friday night, security forces raided scores of Palestinian homes in the Deheish refugee camp near Bethlehem, after a series of attacks on Israeli vehicles passing the camp on the main road south.

Palestinians say the reason for the heightened tension is the presence outside Deheish of Rabbi Moshe Levinger, a militant settler leader. Rabbi Levinger has been living opposite the camp for three months in protest against what the settlers regard as lax government policies towards the Palestinians.

Mr. Ariel Sharon, the Minister of Industry, suggested yesterday that those responsible for attacks on Israeli vehicles in occupied territories should be deported from the country, even if that required a change in the law, Israeli Radio reported last night. The rightwing Thaya Party said.

that it planned a motion of no confidence in the Government because of the security situation in the West Bank.

The subject is politically highly sensitive because of widely divergent views between the Labour and Likud wings of coalition about the future of the West Bank. Mr. Peres is committed to territorial compromise, while the Likud leader and Foreign Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, said that the area must remain under permanent Israeli control.

The rightwingers have not forgotten that, before taking office last year, Mr. Peres promised to take steps to ease some of the burdens of occupation.

Meanwhile, 100 survivors of the "medical experiments" conducted by Dr. Josef Mengele in Auschwitz during the Second World War gathered here yesterday for the start of a convention, during which Mengele will be tried in absentia. Angel of Death, carried out experiments which included sterilisation injections to change eye colour, and removal of parts of the victims' bodies. Many of the subjects of his experiments were identical twins.

A six-member panel will begin to hear the testimonies of some of the survivors today. The panel includes Professor Telford Taylor, the chief US prosecutor at the Nuremberg trials, Mr. Gideon Hausner, the former Israeli attorney-general who prosecuted Adolf Eichmann, and the Israeli Nazi hunter, Mr. Tuvia Friedman.

Mr. Friedman, the head of the Nazi War Crimes Documentation Centre, has asked the participants and survivors of Auschwitz to join him in a protest tour of West Germany next month in an attempt to press the Federal Republic to bring Mengele to trial. Mengele is thought to be living in Paraguay and yesterday the German authorities offered a reward of almost \$300,000 for information leading to the fugitive's arrest.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Navon, said that Israel would not seek vengeance against Mengele.

Hope springs uncertain among people of Sidon

From Julie Flint in Sidon

"WE ARE almost sure," said Halim Fayyad, the governor of south Lebanon, that the different Lebanese factions will get through the coming days without making good Israel's predictions that citizens will go for each other's throats when Jerusalem's restraining presence is gone.

We were preparing to take our leave on that relatively optimistic note when the mayor of Sidon, Mr. Ahmad Kassis, cut in with a word of advice:

"Try not to drive around the town too much. In fact, try to be out of town by three or four o'clock." That, he explained, is about the time when Sidon gets dangerous—when armed masked gangs take to the streets, usually gunning for Israeli collaborators, and the Israeli-backed militia of the South Lebanon Army get jittery.

As the Israeli Army prepares to pull out after 22 months of occupation, Sidon is in a decidedly schizophrenic mood. The city's leaders are talking peace and unity, but the streets are unsettled, swash with rumours of curfews, massacres, even contingency plans for Western countries to come to the aid of the area's minority Christians should they need it.

"The latest crazy rumour," a foreign aid worker said, "is that Britain and West Germany will fly teams directly into Sidon, without asking the Lebanese Government. People

are saying: 'Did the Americans ask permission to go into Grenada?'"

Although most observers fear inter-Muslim strife, certainly in the medium term, peace talks in Sidon have focused on Christian-Muslim co-existence. Most Christians, while cautiously optimistic that they will come to no harm, are organising civil defence teams and bomb patrols in their villages on the outskirts of Sidon, a city of 80,000 Muslims and only 10,000 Christians.

Every declaration of confidence carries a qualifier. "We are almost sure the Israeli withdrawal will not cause any massacres," says Mr. Fayyad.

"We are almost sure the Lebanese army will be in a position to control the area."

This uncertainty is fuelled by doubts about Israel's intentions. When exactly will the Israeli leave? What exactly will they be leaving? Why is there no sign of new fortifications, however important, along a new defence line?

It has escaped the attention of no one in Sidon that Israel has said it will complete its withdrawal by February 18. "So," shrugs a young woman, "it could be any day. The speed with which they're dismantling their installations has amazed everyone. The question now is why are they hanging around?"

Not everyone bothers to ask. For some, it is enough that the Israelis are leaving after a crippling, suffocating occupation estimated to have cost

Sidon about \$500 million. For others, answers would mean little: "The Israelis have never been known to do what they say they're going to do."

Suspicion is one factor uniting the people of Sidon, especially after the car bomb attack against the Sunni Muslim leader, Mr. Mustafa Saad, which Lebanese investigators blame on an Israeli collaborator.

At the official level, Sidon is angered by Israel's "hysterical warnings of impending massacres, by its protestations of concern for the future of Sidon's Palestinian camps, declared during the invasion, and by its charges that Lebanon is being uncooperative in refusing to coordinate a pullback on Israeli terms. The language, however, is muted. Memories of the attack against Mr. Saad, an outspoken critic of the Israeli occupation, are still fresh.

"Put it this way," the mayor said, "we feel that an uncoordinated withdrawal is not a positive attitude. A vacuum leads to fear and fear leads to problems. The mere fact of withdrawing like this is not positive."

Seen from Sidon, it is the Israelis who are being uncooperative. Although Israeli leaders express pious hopes that the Lebanese army will prove capable of controlling Sidon, sources here point out that Israel is refusing even to allow distribution of new uniforms to 1,500 Lebanese soldiers who have been in Sidon, disarmed, throughout the occupation.

Baha'is face cash demands

By Eve-Anne Prentice

MEMBERS of the Baha'i religion in Iran who used to work for the State—including doctors and teachers—have been ordered to pay back their salaries or face imprisonment.

The order, issued by the Attorney-General, Mr. Mousavi Ardabili, is seen as the main reason for a sharp increase in the number of Baha'is arrested in recent months. Since the beginning of September, 101 are known to have been seized, bringing the total to at least 707, according to Baha'is in Britain.

New they fear that "many thousands" will be affected by the Attorney-General's decree. There are 300,000 Baha'is in Iran, making it the country's largest minority religion.

The deputy chairman of the Baha'i National Spiritual Assembly in Britain said: "The Attorney-General has indicated two categories of people who must pay back what they have earned."

"The first is retired people who used to receive pensions which have been stopped since the revolution," he said.

"The second category is those who have been dismissed from state jobs. If they cannot raise the money, the penalty is prison."

Tutu gives SA new warning of trade sanctions

From Philip van Niekerk in Johannesburg

In a colourful ceremony, the 1984 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, Bishop Desmond Tutu, was enthroned yesterday as the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg.

Bishop Tutu, whose election caused discontent in some white circles, made an impassioned plea for reconciliation and called for a non-racial, democratic, and just South Africa.

His diocese includes South Africa's economic heartland, its richest, white city, and its largest and most influential black city, Soweto.

Bishop Tutu, who has never shied away from tackling political issues, yesterday dwelt at length on the "unchristian, evil and immoral" system of apartheid.

Bishop Tutu said that if within 18 to 24 months apartheid was not dismantled or actively being dismantled, he would for the first time call for punitive economic sanctions, whatever the legal consequences.

He said: "We hear cries that what we are advocating will cause suffering for blacks. I am a little puzzled why there should be concern about a possible future suffering that may be inflicted on blacks and yet those who are so concerned



● Bishop Desmond Tutu: Impassioned plea

utter hardly a squeak of protest about actual, present suffering." Reports of direct contact between the African National Congress and the South African Government were again publicised in the Johannesburg Sunday Star yesterday. Rumour has been rife in recent weeks about secret talks, although both parties would for the first time call for punitive economic sanctions, whatever the legal consequences. Yesterday's report, which followed the offer of conditional release to the ANC's leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, last week, said the low-key contact had been to discuss the unconditional release of Mr. Mandela and two fellow prisoners, Mr. Govan Mbeki and Mr. Walter Sisulu. Leader comment, page 12

- 1985 - New Year's Resolution



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31	35	1,503	2,902	1,052	3,954	8,185	16,805	5,730	21,535
32	36	1,502	2,900	1,051	3,951	8,177	16,790	5,724	21,514
33	37	1,500	2,897	1,050	3,947	8,172	16,778	5,718	21,490
34	38	1,498	2,893	1,049	3,942	8,167	16,765	5,710	21,461
35	39	1,496	2,889	1,047	3,936	8,162	16,752	5,702	21,430
36	40	1,493	2,885	1,045	3,928	8,156	16,738	5,690	21,395
37	41	1,488	2,880	1,042	3,917	8,148	16,722	5,676	21,359
38	42	1,486	2,876	1,040	3,909	8,141	16,704	5,662	21,326
39	43	1,482	2,872	1,037	3,899	8,133	16,685	5,648	21,287
40	44	1,477	2,867	1,034	3,886	8,124	16,664	5,633	21,241
41	45	1,472	2,862	1,030	3,871	8,114	16,642	5,618	21,188
42	46	1,466	2,856	1,026	3,856	8,103	16,618	5,602	21,129
43	47	1,460	2,849	1,022	3,841	8,094	16,594	5,584	21,061
44	48	1,453	2,840	1,017	3,823	8,081	16,568	5,565	21,014
45	49	1,445	2,829	1,012	3,802	8,069	16,539	5,545	20,958
46	50	1,436	2,816	1,006	3,778	8,052	16,506	5,523	20,893
47	51	1,427	2,799	1,000	3,752	8,034	16,469	5,499	20,814
48	52	1,417	2,778	992	3,722	8,014	16,426	5,472	20,727
49	53	1,406	2,751	984	3,689	7,992	16,378	5,442	20,634
50	54	1,394	2,699	976	3,659	7,967	16,324	5,409	20,536
51	55	1,381	2,640	967	3,622	7,938	16,264	5,372	20,434
52	56	1,367	2,613	957	3,587	7,904	16,198	5,333	20,320
53	57	1,353	2,583	947	3,550	7,868	16,126	5,291	20,195
54	58	1,338	2,548	936	3,511	7,827	16,048	5,246	20,059
55	59	1,321	2,512	923	3,468	7,782	15,964	5,198	19,913
56		1,301	2,474	911	3,423	7,734	15,874	5,147	19,756
57		1,281	2,434	897	3,371	7,682	15,778	5,094	19,589
58		1,259	2,392	882	3,315	7,627	15,676	5,038	19,413
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Arrest of businessmen reveals alleged leaks

Indian spy scandal linked to East European embassies

From Ajay Bose in New Delhi

The Indian spy scandal has taken a new turn with the discovery by intelligence officials of an East European connection with the spy ring in the offices of the Prime Minister, President, and Defence Ministry.

The arrest of two businessmen and an assistant in the Commerce Ministry and their alleged confessions have reportedly revealed that classified documents were being leaked out by government spies to the deposed French military attaché, Colonel Alain Boley, and to several junior diplomats working in the New Delhi embassies of at least three countries belonging to the Warsaw Pact.

Most of the diplomats have been identified and may be asked to leave the country, although they may do so in a more discreet manner than Col. Boley as the Indian government is reportedly keen not to disturb the close ties between India and the Socialist bloc.

Intelligence officials investigating the espionage case are believed to have established an

elaborate chain between the spy ring working in key government departments and diplomats belonging to the East bloc embassies.

Investigations have revealed that the business executive alleged to be the leader of the spy ring made several copies of the secret documents he secured from the arrested government officials and sold some of them to an assistant in the Commerce Ministry who in turn would resell them to two hosiery manufacturers.

The two businessmen, both of whom export large quantities of hosiery goods to the Socialist bloc, including the Soviet Union, are believed to have passed the secret documents to East European diplomats in the capital in return for large orders.

Significantly, exports to the East bloc by these two businessmen have risen sharply in the past few years, with one selling more than 50 million rupees (£3 million) worth of hosiery in the last financial year alone.

The secret files leaked out are believed to have contained classified information on India's relations with other coun-

tries, particularly China and Pakistan, as well as details of planned purchases of defence equipment from the West.

Police raids on the houses of the two businessmen have revealed some of these documents and they are also reported to have given names and identified photographs of several East European diplomats to whom they had passed secret information.

The new turn in this espionage case has shocked intelligence officials who now feel that the ramifications may be even greater than they had assumed earlier.

It has also placed the Government in an acutely embarrassing position since India has been on particularly friendly terms with France and the Soviet bloc recently.

The Government is now believed to be reviewing all commercial deals with foreign governments and companies, particularly those relating to defence equipment. Already a multi-million dollar deal between India and France for the import of sophisticated cannons has reportedly been scrapped after the discovery of the French connection.



Lure of private enterprise: Peking customers throng to buy craftwork at the first private shop on the city's main shopping street, opened last week by a peasant

Zia puts election curbs on press

From Alex Brodie in Islamabad

The Government has reimposed strict restrictions on the press, forbidding the publication of the views of opposition politicians who are boycotting the forthcoming elections.

Most of the politicians are in exile, in prison, under house arrest, or restricted from moving around the country.

Since January 12 when General Zia announced that elections without political parties would be held at the end of February there has been relatively free political discussion. The views and activities of opposition politicians, normally banned from print, started appearing in the press. One paper published an interview with the exiled opposition leader, Miss Benazir Bhutto, and journalists began writing more freely about politics.

For three weeks there was a national debate about whether the Opposition would or should take part in the elections. Then on Friday, the regime clamped down again.

Newspaper editors were told to print only the views of those taking part in the elections.

Such instructions are known as "press advice." On the same day, the Pakistani newspaper editors met and passed strong resolutions against the system of controlling the press. They also deplored the withholding of advertising from some papers which are considered to have transgressed.

The editors said that the press curbs negated assurances given by General Zia that the elections would be free and fair. Freedom of the press was indispensable for the growth of democracy through elections, said the editors. "The campaign by government agencies and press censorship shows the weakness of the Government," said a spokesman for the outlawed Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. "The planned elections are a farce, no politicians of any repute are taking part," he said.

Two prominent opposition leaders, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, and Khwaja Khairuddin, said in a statement which will not be published here that the large number of arrests and detentions without trial of political leaders and workers "exposed the dictatorial and repressive nature of the present regime."

Taiwan link in murder examined

From Christopher Reed in San Francisco

A US congressional hearing is to be held on Thursday into the alleged political murder in California of a Chinese-American journalist whose death now threatens relations between the US and Taiwan.

Henry Liu, aged 52, was shot three times in the garage of his Daly City home in October by two Oriental men who escaped on bicycles. His assailants ignored valuables. The murder came after Mr Liu had published a critical biography of Taiwan's 75-year-old President Chiang Ching-kuo.

Last month a Daly City police officer and two FBI agents flew to Taipei to interrogate two Chinese suspects being held in prison there. The officer returned with what he said was a tape-recorded confession from the two, both members of the Bamboo Gang, a powerful organised crime syndicate in Taiwan.

According to the officer, officials in Taipei assured him that the two suspects would receive an open trial there, but it would have to take place in Taiwan as there was no extradition treaty with the USA.

But the Liu family's congressman, Mr Tom Lantos, is heading a group which will submit a special resolution calling on Taiwan to extradite the two suspects.

Several senior Taiwanese intelligence officers allegedly involved in the Liu case have been arrested in Taipei in what some observers regarded as commendable alacrity by the Nationalist Government. However, others suspect that Taipei acted swiftly to disassociate the Government from the crime in an attempt to portray it as an isolated incident with no connection to the President.

The congressional resolution and the hearing by the Foreign Affairs Sub-committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs, which will take evidence from Mr Liu's widow, will further embarrass Taipei. Under the Export Control Act, the US Congress is empowered to cut off arms supplies to any country that engages in systematic harassment of its critics in the US.

Last year Taiwan received \$800 million in US military aid, and some congressmen seek an excuse to stop it.

Loving and learning

Singapore: Singapore is reviewing some of its education policies, including a scheme allowing children of graduate mothers to jump the queue for top schools.

Education Minister Mr Tony Tan, told a meeting of school principals that the review was necessary because of growing public resentment.

"I don't believe that we never make errors, that the Government is infallible or that all our policies are correct," said Mr Tan.

The "graduate mum scheme," launched last year with the blessing of the Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew, came under fire from opposition politicians, the Roman Catholic Church, and the public.

It was part of a programme to give incentives to university graduates to marry and produce, the Government hoped, more intelligent children.

Mr Lee has not commented on the scheme since the election on December 23 when his Peoples Action Party lost two seats to the opposition.

Mr Tan said the Government was also reviewing the system which denied a normal education to eight-year-old children who performed poorly in examinations.—Reuter.

Vietnamese troops die

Klong Haad Sub, Thailand: Thai forces killed eight Vietnamese soldiers who crossed the southern Thai-Kampuchean border in an apparent reconnaissance mission against Kampuchean guerrillas, a Thai army commander said yesterday.

Thai and Vietnamese artillery later exchanged fire for three hours along the southern border, after Vietnamese fire directed at Kampuchean guerrilla bases fell instead in Thailand, said Lt. General Pichit Kullavanijaya.

Thai military sources meanwhile reported clashes between the Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge guerrillas near two mountain guerrilla strongholds which were reportedly targeted for a big assault.

General Pichit said that the eight Vietnamese were killed in the three-hour clash which began when they intruded about 300 yards into Ban Khao Tan-see village in Frachinburi province.

The UN Secretary-General, Mr Perez de Cuellar, said yesterday that the countries of Indochina and the Association of South-East Asian Nations continued to have very divergent views on how to bring peace to Kampuchea. Mr Perez de Cuellar held talks in Vietnam, Laos and Thailand last week.—AP.

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SRI LANKA'S NATIONAL DAY 1985

Independence Day Message from His Excellency J. R. Jayewardene, President



For thirty-seven years since Independence we have, as a nation, cherished and safeguarded the principles of democracy and justice. We have also striven to achieve economic justice for all.

Of course all our endeavours have not been completely successful. The mighty dams which we have built across the Mahaweli River during the past seven years, giving an abundance of water to hundreds of thousands of acres of dry parched land in the dry zone and generating hydro electricity so vital for

our economic development, the new industrial towns and zones we have founded, the hundreds of model villages that have sprung up, will be a lasting testimony to the achievements of the last seven years.

However, we are still plagued with the problem of terrorism which has to be eradicated from this land.

We have always stood for discussion and dialogue on ethnic or any other issues. However, the terrorists want no discussion, dialogue or peace.

Yet we shall overcome this menace and see that all communities in this island live in equality, peace and harmony.

1985 is the International Year of the Youth, and here I must state that terrorism must be stamped out and economic and social development accelerated with greater vigour this year, for the youth are the heirs to our endeavours, they are the owners of tomorrow's society.

These hopes and aspirations of mine have to be fulfilled and will be.

Message from The Honourable R. Premadasa, Prime Minister



An occasion like the Independence Day is a suitable time at which to take stock of ourselves — to look back at the problems that we have faced and the achievements that we have made. It is also an occasion to look forward with hope to the future to discern what lies ahead of us as a nation.

There is no doubt that the past few years have been difficult ones for us, nevertheless we have continued to face our difficulties and problems with courage and fortitude. The

economic and material gains we have made in the process of developing our country have been remarkable. They have also been the subject of favourable comment by several competent foreign observers, yet we have not been satisfied with these and we have called upon our people for more dedicated hard work.

As you know there has been a serious challenge to the sovereignty and unity of our country. This challenge is being successfully overcome in this matter we need the

goodwill and moral support of all freedom loving people. We also look forward for the support of the large number of Sri Lankans living in foreign countries.

I am glad to know that this support has been given in large measure and this has proved to be of immense help in sustaining us in difficult times.

With courage and goodwill in our hearts I am sure the people of Sri Lanka will be able to overcome all the odds against them and safely and surely reach the haven of peace and prosperity.

Message from The Honourable A. C. S. Hameed, Minister of Foreign Affairs



growth from 2.6 per cent to 6.2 per cent of the G.D.P. We doubled investment as a percentage of G.D.P. from 16 per cent to 30 per cent. We halved unemployment from 28 per cent to 12 per cent. We also reduced inflation from 35 per cent in 1980 to 10 per cent in 1982. All this we did in a very adverse international economic situation — the worst international economic recession since 1932.

Unfortunately, the efforts of the Government to build a better tomorrow has recently suffered a serious setback as a result of some misguided youth resorting to terrorism. This is all the more unfortunate because Sri Lanka is a country where democracy has flourished without interruption since independence and where Governments have been changed at the polls as a result of the free exercise of the franchise.

The Government has striven tirelessly within the last one and a half years through the All-Party Conference which had held 34 Sessions and a series of informal sessions to

achieve a political solution to the ethnic problem. Unfortunately, however, the proposals have not been accepted.

Terrorism respects no law — no life. But a democracy is founded on these two principles. Therefore, how can democracy face the threat of terrorism? This is a dilemma that many democracies face in the world today.

Let us on this Independence Day — whilst remembering with gratitude all those who

have fought for our freedom — resolve to uphold the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Sri Lanka. I want to assure the international community that as a country and Government committed to the rule of law and the liberty of man, it shall be our earnest endeavour to continue our search for a political solution, but at the same time we shall not allow divisive and destructive forces to hold us to ransom, because of our traditional tolerance and compassion.

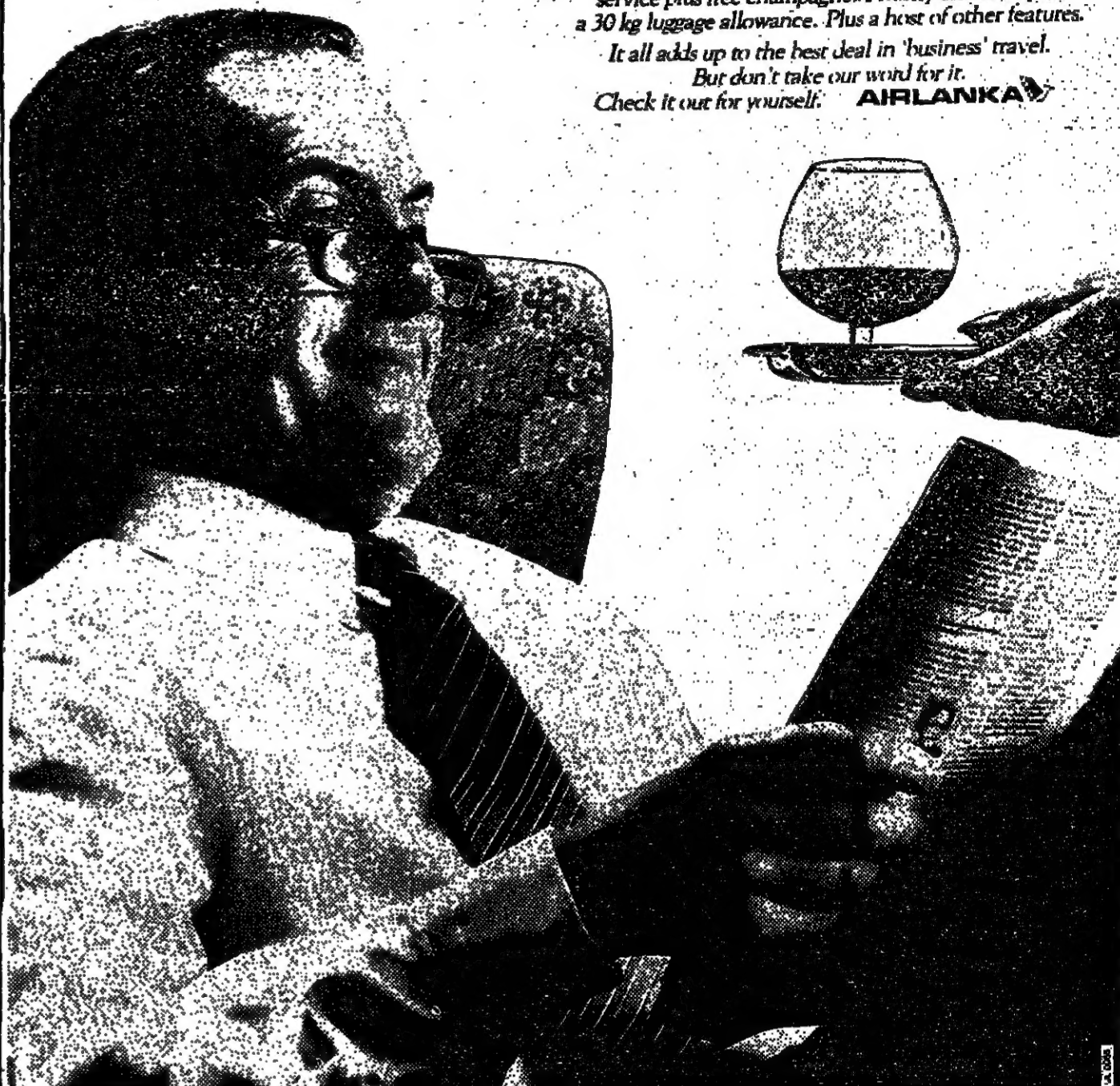
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Our Greetings to SRI LANKA on its INDEPENDENCE DAY

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New frontiers in an ancient land.

Greetings from the Ceylon Tea Bureau on the occasion of Sri Lanka's National Day

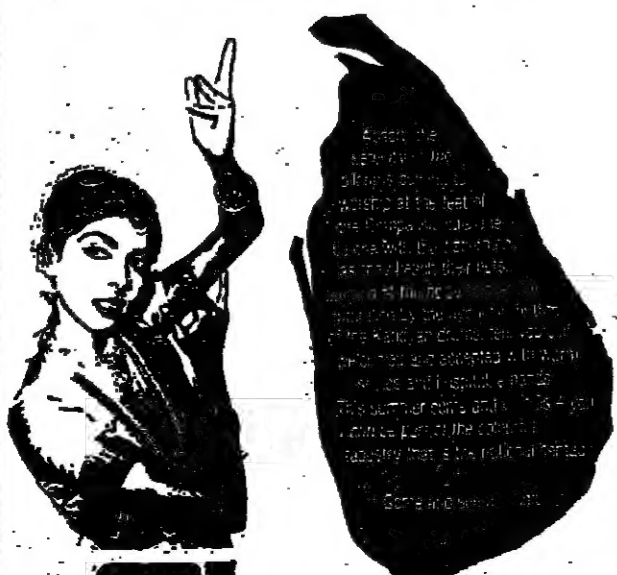


GOOD NEWS

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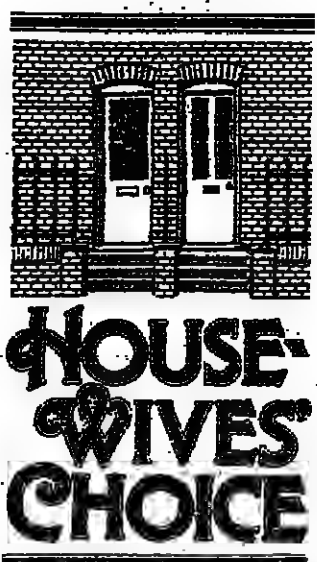
Monday February 4 1985

GUARDIAN WOMEN

Monday February 4 1985 11

This week, four writers turn their thoughts to the housewife: who is she and what is her role in society today? What, in the light of her recent chequered history, does the future hold? Irma Kurtz, on the decline of the species, begins the series

Is there a dinosaur in the house?



HOUSEWIVES CHOICE

HER KIND is being gobbled up by more adaptable breeds. Poor thing. She is already rare. She is being only in captivity and usually kept as the pet of an affluent menagerie that can afford to clothe, feed and shelter her in exchange for light duties. Once, her race was numerous and proud, the scourge of greengrocers with heavy thumbs, and the mainstay of the PTA. Her vote was courted by executives crawling at her dainty feet. Now, she stumbles towards extinction.

A Register is kept of her and she has formed a Union in self-defence, but for all that, her sort survives in mass only on protected reserves. Southern California, for example, is still her habitat. Sociologists and naturalists can sight her endangered species there on any major highway between 3 and 4 p.m. when she and her sisters all turn out for their fabled, classed "school run". Even so, she becomes redundant as soon as her oldest child learns to drive. A few of us old-timers remember the housewife in her glory, even fewer of us mourn her.

When I was a little girl, the housewife swarmed and was

not the shy bird she has become. Mercifully, her passing has been swift. It is no older than planned parenthood, increased consumerism, supermarkets, and the proliferation of labour-saving devices in the home. The fact is, houses don't need wives anymore. Any able-bodied adult who requires a full working week in and out, to keep a house these days is either hopelessly inept or terrified to stop in case she finds she has absolutely nothing else to do.

Recently, I spent a day with a California housewife and I was interested to watch her justify her underemployment by creating bustle where there so easily could have been calm. Misplace your car keys, forget to put enough petrol in the tank, arrive at the supermarket without your wallet, quarrel with the neighbour whose turn it is to take the children to school, and at the end of the day you too would be able to complain bitterly about how you had been run off your feet, too frantic even to call the repairman to fix the thermostat on the jazz.

In less luxurious climates where we are subject to frost and a literacy rate, the housewife's duties are not so glamorous, but they are also no more urgent, and her efforts are just as trivialous. I've been told there are still females among us who polish silver, scrub the windows every week, dust Victorian iron chests, and the dish-washing machine a nuisance, and call themselves busy.

I don't remember precisely when housewifery began to wane, and we began to realise it was no profession for a grown-up, and no profession at all, to speak of. Precisely when do idle feathers turn into scales, or dinosaurs collapse? One day the housewife was what we all expected to call ourselves with pride, and it seemed only the very next day women at parties when asked about their lives were saying, "I'm afraid I'm only a housewife." By that time, of



Terrified to stop? Still from Jeanne Dielman - Chantal Akerman's study of the everyday life of a Belgian widow. Picture: The Other Cinema

course, the average household had dwindled to a size that wouldn't strain a small Hoover, two weeks' shopping could be done in a morning, and scientists had mastered the creation of wholesome soup in tins.

By the mid-sixties, I'd guess it was, the writing was on the wall, and most sensible

women decided it wasn't worth the trouble to wash it off. Of course, there was a swing in some isolated, prosperous areas towards baking bread, embroidering pillowcases with forget-me-nots, pickling home-grown turnips, and trying generally to demonstrate there, in the very last ditch, that housewife-

ery was an art, instead of just a decreasing chore and an increasing bore.

These reactionary efforts failed. Husbands were not impressed and children continued to prefer Mother's Pride to mother's pride. (Quite right they were, too! Those indigestible chips off a very old block, thickly

smear with quaint and twee!) Once upon a time, I could have counted among acquaintances ten families with more than four children: now, I can think of only two with more than three, and neither of those households can support the luxury of a full-time housewife. These

days, the more children there are, the less likely it is an adult can be spared from earning their food simply in order to cook it. On the other hand, the average household of two children does not justify the donation of an entire grown-up lifetime, or even want it very much. Children are a job for a very

brief period, pretty soon they demand shorter hours, and not long after that they can scramble their own eggs for breakfast.

Furthermore, statistics show that no child ever died of an unmade bed, and that one hour of joyous communication with a lively adult is of more benefit to offspring than two dozen state-of-the-art, thousand home-made cakes and countless little socks, darned and rolled into balls. Having children has become a matter of choice, and therefore, it is a privilege. Loving children is a worthy avocation for grown-ups of either sex, but if there is still a woman who imagines her babies are an excuse for lifelong title and payment, she has made a very bad investment, and will soon be out of a job.

My 12-year-old son had never seen a housewife and would not believe there was such a fantastic thing until, appropriately enough, he glimpsed the pretty beast in Hollywood. We were on the grand tour of Universal Film Studios. Our guide, Erik, requested two pairs of volunteers from his audience.

"And what do you do, sir?" Erik asked the first male.

"I am a bus driver," the man replied.

Erik turned to his mate.

"You, I suppose, are a housewife," he said. There was a chorus of boos and catcalls from the stands. Two girls from Brooklyn whistled through their fingers. To make Erik's embarrassment worse, it turned out the woman was a bus driver too.

"What do you do, madam?" Erik asked the second female in a chastened sort of voice.

"Me? Oh, I'm a housewife," she replied.

"There you see," I whispered to my son. "I told you there were still a few around."

Tomorrow: Maeve Binchy on the Dim and the Bright.

A proposed new bill that would make kerb crawling a criminal offence is drawing flak from some unexpected quarters. Sarah Boseley reports

A public nuisance cruising slowly in a private car

KERB crawling is a nuisance. Many women, approached by men cruising the streets after dark looking for a prostitute, are very frightened. Residents of the suburban areas where prostitution has been traditional red-light districts by intensive policing, have become increasingly angry and concerned. It is their outrage, their demands for protection, that have led to the legislation now going through Parliament to make this nuisance of "kerb crawling" a criminal offence.

But while everyone agrees women have a right to be protected from fear and potential assault, the way of doing it as proposed in the Sexual Offences Bill - which was proposed by Janet Fookes, MP, and had its second reading last Friday - has become controversial. Lined-up in opposition to the criminalisation of kerb crawling are civil liberties groups, those who worry about the extension of police powers

and those who have the welfare of the girls on the game at heart. It has also had the unfortunate effect of dividing women's groups.

The bill, based on recommendations drawn up by the Criminal Law Revision Committee last summer, has a very good chance of becoming law, since it has government backing. It will make soliciting from a vehicle an offence and persistently soliciting women an offence with a maximum fine of £400. Soliciting a woman "in a manner likely to put her in fear" will carry a maximum penalty of £2,000.

Critics are afraid it will be used like another "sus" law. It will give police powers to stop any man speaking to any woman on the street and ask him his business. If the woman is "a known prostitute," the word of the police officer alone that the man approached her - even though he could not hear the conversation - will be enough to convict him.

Mr Larry Gostin, general secretary of the National

Council for Civil Liberties, sees the issues as complicated. They are to be studied by both the NCCL's women's rights and police committees. While he feels strongly that a woman has a right to be protected from the fear of sexual assault, he also wants to see the man in the street protected from arbitrary arrest. He wants two criteria for arrest and conviction to be met - that the woman is genuinely made afraid by the man's approach (otherwise mere cat-calling out of a window would be an arrestable offence) and that there should be evidence that the man really was kerb crawling (not merely asking directions, for instance).

He said: "The bill widens the powers of the police. The proper protection for women does not mean giving them wholly vague and ambiguous powers to the police. They should make them specific and give the defendant some right to answer."

The National Association of Probation Officers, who know more about the twilight street

corner world of prostitution than most people outside the trade, voted at their last AGM to oppose the bill.

They feel that a climate of opinion has been whipped up - a revolution against kerb crawling in residential areas like Tooting in London where prostitutes have recently gathered since their old haunts, such as Kings Cross, have been the subject of clean-up campaigns by police. This climate of opinion they compare to the one that preceded the video nasties legislation which was used to get through a law imposing blanket censorship on videos, they say.

Mr Murray Bruggen, an assistant chief probation officer and ex-chairman of NAPO, linked the proposed new legislation to increased police powers through the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill - as well as to the old "sus" law.

At October's AGM, he told NAPO that police clean-up operations in red light districts had resulted in greater harassment of the poor, and

specifically, black women residents.

"The proposed legislation would simply broaden this harassment to include poor black men," he said. "Of course women must be protected from coercion, must be protected from intimidation and even from nuisance but this protection is possible under existing legislation - the kerb crawling legislation, they say, in practice this law on assault is not of much use in protecting women. But that is not because the law - or the police - have too little power. It is because protecting women is not what the police and the courts do with the law as it stands."

Taking customers off the streets would make a prostitute's life even more hazardous than it is at the moment, they say. "Kerb crawling legislation would further undermine prostitute women's civil rights and therefore increase the risk of physical violence from pimps, clients and corrupt police officers."

In addition, men's fear of

prosecution for soliciting, also argue that existing laws would be adequate to stop women being harassed - if the police chose to use them.

They say that the present law on assault makes it an offence to "cause a person to apprehend immediate physical danger" - in other words to put them in fear. In their campaign statement against the kerb crawling legislation, they say: "In practice this law on assault is not of much use in protecting women. But that is not because the law - or the police - have too little power. It is because protecting women is not what the police and the courts do with the law as it stands."

The English Collective of Prostitutes, who are by no means over to the bill by arguments that it is egalitarian legislation, enabling men as well as women to be

arrested would shorten the time available for a woman to talk to a potential client while she makes an assessment of him before she agrees to go with him. More prostitute women (the numbers are already high) are likely to be robbed, assaulted, raped and murdered as a result."

Women Against Rape supports their campaign because of concern for the potential isolation and danger to prostitute women, and because they fear that police resources will go increasingly into rounding up kerb crawlers and prostitutes at the expense of pursuing sex attackers and rapists.

But sadly for the women's movement as a whole, the issue has been divisive. According to the statement of the Campaign Against Kerb Crawling Legislation, whose co-ordinator is Nina Lopez-Jones of the English Collective of Prostitutes, "This general climate of repression has strengthened the anti-men and anti-sex wing of the women's movement. The most extreme expression of this trend - the view that

women's enemy is 'the man next door' and that the increased police powers are needed against him - has given scope to the police, courts and legislators seeking to penalise the poorest sections of our communities."

Janet Fookes, in presenting the private members bill, claims she has most women's support. She says the purpose of her bill is to stamp out "no-go" areas for women and allow them to walk at night in peace and tranquillity. When questioned about the civil rights of men suspected of kerb crawling, or indeed, of prostitutes, she becomes heated. She has visited Tooting, for instance, where some families are too frightened to venture out of their homes after dark.

But her opponents say that to criminalise kerb crawling is another attempt to pretend that prostitution does not exist - and to hope that it will somehow go away. The proposed legislation does not deal with the real problems, they say, and its side effects could be grim.

Growing Pains

Here is something SPOTLESS WHITE...

...Vibrant white, pinked at the edges by a few shy flowers.....

...[Little daisies - Marguerites, named after St Margaret, the Virgin Martyr...symbol of feminine beauty, innocence & meekness.]

It's also VERY SWEET and PRETTY and the answer to a maiden's prayer....

FANCY buying her a BRA!! I mean, really! She doesn't NEED one! She's only eleven, for God's sake!!

It's ANNOYING! Childhood's short enough. Don't SHOOT at me! anyway, without you....

I KNOW!

What did you say? Oh SHUDDUP about it!

She's been on at me for WEEKS! Told her she didn't need one!...she's only got one with her own money!

It's OBSCENE!! What's the matter with you?

Yeah, well you got problems TOO!! Haven't you?.... Can't come to terms with your little girl growing UP CAN you?!!

...go & get Emma's Supper ready....

And to THINK what started this...all it was, was a few ounces of 43% cotton...57% Man-made fibre..... MEDIUM WASH..... SHORT SPIN...

Vanity Fair

AT LONG last someone's come up with an answer to the most desperate of needs: the Single Homeless DHSS at Castleton House, made desperate by overwork, suddenly discovered that they don't have to deal with these people at all because they're not Castleton residents. They can just send them away, off to the next area.

And not only are they going to get rid of the Single Homeless, but they're going to do it in a way, one for A-K, another for L-Z, because life is a lottery and the two officers in charge are individuals, just like the rest of us, and have each thought up their own innovative plan.

Somehow, the Rootless learn that if they turn up at Castleton House, destitute, they're entitled to an Urgent Needs Payment to secure accommodation, but Officer A-K has decided that they shall not get one. Not until they've provided a receipt showing they've spent a night in the area, which they can't do until they've received a Payment for lodging, which they can't have until they've stayed in one, because until they have they're not Residents. Ha ha.

Officer A-K swears blind that at least 90 per cent come back with a receipt. Just like that. With no money, like magic. That only leaves about 15 persons a week who disappear without trace. That way, Officer A-K gets rid of quite a few.

Officer L-Z doesn't ask for a receipt. He gives Claimants from out of town a Form instead, and they're to take it away, and fill it with employers' names, dates and results of interviews, to prove they're really looking for a job. Officer L-Z goes along with the popular belief that they're all here for a holiday, because this time of year London is far more often than the seaside. It's the

sparkle of the metropolis that draws them. Stunned by the vibrant quality of town life, teenagers are scarcely conscious of the verminous hovels in which they lodge while holidaying.

Officer knows that L-Z Homeless have come here on purpose to restrict their availability for rent. It's obvious. B&B is much too expensive for persons in their line of jobs. Anyway, off they go with their forms, and a day or so later, when they're filled up with refusals, they can come back for a Payment for one night's lodging, then they'll get a receipt, then they're Residents, and London is theirs.

Officer L-Z says 40-50 per cent come back with their forms and 75 per cent of those are paid. That gets rid of quite a few more.

To be fair, it has to be said that poor DHSS was totally overworked. Being right next to Castleton Main Line Station and bang in the middle of B&B country, droves of Homeless came pouring down to Castleton from the dying North, straight into their office. They had to get rid of something, and it couldn't be Pensioners' Order Books, because of inevitable public outcry, but fortunately, the Public don't mind so much about the Homeless and Rootless, which made them a good choice for starters.

However, help for DHSS is at hand. Our Government is coming to the rescue. It's going to cut out all sorts of Payments, so there'll be nothing to claim. DHSS's workload will be hugely diminished. Government hasn't worried particularly about the Single Homeless, because it doesn't know they're there, and when the Underground's open all night and they're down there out of the way, we need never worry about them again.

Michele Hanson

A chill blast for homeless

Now the unrest that greeted last year's new constitution which excludes blacks as firmly as its predecessor, and the foreign reaction to the ensuing repression, have led Mr Botha to make a serious, if still limited, attempt to talk with the one African leader whose absence from future negotiations would render them of their credibility. At the same time his government is publicly backtracking on the hot issue of enforced removals of blacks, though without declaring the moratorium which would show genuine intent to reduce this indefensible misery. Mr Botha demands abandonment of armed resistance; Mr Mandela offers a truce. That should not be an unbridgeable gulf for reasonable men. By belatedly recognising the crucial importance of Mr Mandela, Mr Botha has shown a refreshing hint of pragmatism. It would be tragic if he left the job half done.

the world of consensus as an anathema, calling it a misty, congenial old world, and, presumably to have risen to eminence may merit Oxford's collective approval without questions asked.

An honorary degree is also a free lunch, as Thatcherism says, can there be a free degree? Mrs Thatcher rejects the transonic world, with its middle-headed windy-fuddies and the windmills of the past. Her political life has been a crusade against most of what it represents. The real world is not so easy, she says. As the intellectual elite, you are the cause of problems and are encouraging future generations to do the same.

So her style turns down

THE LAKE DISTRICT: Four days after an uncomfortable round of the icebourn Consisten falls in bitingly-cold south-west gale, two of us were on airfield in Alpine picture postcard conditions of sunlit snows and cloudless blue sky. For added interest, and to avoid possible prosecutions on the Grisedale Hause tourist track, we went straight for the summit from the source of the Grisedale gill, about 400 ft. off, successively, deep powder, compacted wind slab, crusted snow-ice and ordinary ice. And for even more interest, we left our cram-

ARY

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

Besides, homelessness is

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Time to spend at journey's end

Sir—The time difference on the longest possible motorway journey in Britain between consistent speeds of 70 and 80 mph is less than half an hour. For a journey of 100 miles the difference is about 11 minutes.

May I ask those motorists who want to see the speed limit increased what they intend to do with the time saved?—Yours,
P. K. Fyrrh.
Milton Keynes.

pons on our rucksacks and kicked and cut our way up the steepening snow dome with the axe. The view from the cairn had the clarity of perfection you can enjoy on many Lake District tops on just two or three days every winter-dazzling sunlight glistening on waves of snowbound summits reaching to the horizon in all directions. There was nothing to be seen except snow and ice, and the white world faded blue in the shadows, and it seemed strange, in that high Alpine wonderland, that, in an hour or so, one could trot down to main roads and cars, houses and green grass, all hidden away in unseen depths. For future climbing days we examined the state of the snow-packed gullies and the chopping, spoked, and crunched the snow under our Greasings Man and Stone Arthur to the car. It was freeing hand but the blazing sunshine, reflected off the snow, was strong enough to burn our faces. Down at the foot of Tongue Gill we looked back at the great snow dome of Barfield, slowly in the late afternoon sunlight, and there, nearly two miles away but perfectly clear, was our long ladder of steps, arrow straight to the summit.

A. HARRY GRIFFITH

perence, which makes the trauma and humiliation even harder to cope with. There are largely men or women leaving a partner, people who became unemployed and could no longer pay their rent, people who lost their rights, the unemployed who left their town and home to search for work elsewhere and young people who tried to escape the rows at home or simply wanted to stop being a burden on a family of unemployed.

Many are victims of Thatcherite policies. Now she wants them all on the streets — what next?

Name and address supplied.

"I'm a 'banger-basher' master of the 'banger-basher' trade. I was of Oxford college, a very good student of the consensus age, ennobled by Mr Wilson and Mr Heath respectively, been living these last few years? What is there for that pupils entrusted to the charge of them can so completely misunderstand the times in which they live? How seriously should we any longer take Robert Blake, a great man, a great man, a great man, Goodman, fashionable London's most trusted householders, if this is what they make of the Thatcher decade?
 "Of course the question of the Oxford degree was entirely political. It had no other identity. This was not

the world of consensus as an anathema, calling it a misty, congenial old world, and, presumably to have risen to eminence may merit Oxford's collective approval without questions asked.

An honorary degree is also a free lunch, as Thatcherism says, can there be a free degree? Mrs Thatcher rejects the transnomic world, with its middle-headed windy-fuddies and the world of the post-war political life has been a crusade against most of what it represents. The real world is not so easy, she says. As the intellectual elite, you are the cause of problems and encouraging future generations to do the same.

So her style turns down

The demons of the first five years have been largely vanquished. Trade union leaders, once the first and last enemy, no longer matter. Along with their members, they have been put in their place. Likewise, public servants of all kinds have been subordinated to private profiteers. As shifts in the culture and the balance of social power, these are major achievements.

But the revolution moves on. Public works having been put down how can private enterprise be promoted? This touches the university directly. The sort of people who are turning out? What values does it promote?

At a recent gathering of

reveling a joust as anyone
has had with her for a long
time. She is a good agent.
Nothing matters more, she
thinks, than the number of
people prepared to plunge
into the market with their
goods and services.

No one should underestimate
the power of this kind of
belief. It doesn't mean she will
dismantle the universities,
which have barked so long
up the wrong tree, but it
suggests that in a perfect
world she would be able to
frankly like to transform
them. Criticism, speculation,
study and research for their

Sir Keith Joseph's admission that the proposal that teachers should be sacked for incompetence, a concept with which the profession has grown entirely unfamiliar, is a modest step in this direction.

School education for work, university education for business these are the objectives of the Government's education policy. They are part of the exclusive strategy for sweeping away in the new moving society, the past. Thatcherism believes intensely that the past is self-evidently bad. The graduates of the universities are mostly failures of their country. For the sake of the country we must produce something different.

it, rules by it, lives by it. If, occasionally, she must die by it, that is one of the risks of it. No one before her has played it so well.

Time has not lessened her dissatisfaction with Britain, but seems merely to intensify it, hardening her resolve to make the old country here a new one.

Her rules, her standards, her undiminished sense of her unique quality as a political leader. She's still ready to fight any man in the House.

The dons, raising their puny voices against her, at least show the undercurrent of the future of the times. Lord Goodman and Lord Blake, simply wringing their hands, saying that they belong to an age long since destined for extinction.

...to be fear of
...some sinister
...the empire
...critics
...just by
...and
...various
...commercial
...the Prime
...wonder along why
...to do so
...other people
...well, my rasp-
...the size of
...that trouble

ABC'S ROLE

Senior Planning and Research Officer

Public Affairs Division, Dyce

BP Petroleum Development's principal activities are exploration for, and production of, oil and gas in the UK and continental shelf. We operate the Forties, Magnus and Buchan oil fields, the Sullom Voe oil terminal and the West Sole gas field. These activities generate a significant demand for information particularly from the media, special interest groups and the company's employees.

This post is critical to the development of the Public Affairs Division. The key responsibilities can be summarised as:

- ★ Origination and management of the Division's operating plan, administration and financial controls.
- ★ Development and implementation of the Community Affairs strategy.
- ★ Co-ordination of audio visual, brochure, photographic library and exhibition resource development.
- ★ Management of the Division's research, intelligence files, management forecasts and reports.

Candidates, educated to degree level and preferably graduates in Economics or English, should have a proven record in similar PR planning and well developed administrative skills. A hydrocarbons industry background will be very useful.

An excellent salary is offered together with major international oil company benefits including a non-contributory pension scheme, free restaurant, sports facilities at the Dyce office complex and, where appropriate, generous relocation assistance.

Please write or telephone for an application form, quoting ref. C/180 to:

Mrs. J. M. Cormack,
Assistant Administration Officer,
BP Petroleum Development Ltd.,
Furze Industrial Estate,
Dyce, ABERDEEN AB2 0PB
Telephone: (0224) 832512



BP PETROLEUM DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
BP is an equal opportunity employer.

ADVERTISING AND SALES PROMOTION SPECIALIST

Creative flair? Good writing skills? If this sounds like you, read on...

As the world's second largest computer company, Digital are a major force in today's growing technological markets. Progressive, informal and successful, our accelerating expansion has now created a vacancy for a capable Advertising and Sales Promotion Specialist to join our Field Service Marketing department.

Based at our UK headquarters in Reading, Berkshire, you will be expected to undertake the varied responsibilities of product promotion throughout the UK and Ireland. Flexibility is the main requisite of this important role, in which fluent and versatile copywriting will play a major part.

Your duties will include writing and editing newsletters, proof-reading and ensuring that all promotional material is distributed efficiently. You may also be required to participate in the presentation of slide shows and exhibitions.

You will therefore need to work enthusiastically within a small team, bringing a creative approach to

problem solving and, naturally, excellent communication skills. If you're educated to degree level, equally capable of writing formal English and in preparing advertising copy, we'd like to hear from you. Previous experience in the computer industry, although an advantage, is certainly not essential. Salary is negotiable for the right candidate.

To apply, please telephone or write with full c.v. to: Lindsay Stevenson,
Digital Equipment Co. Limited,
P.O. Box 65, Reading RG2 0TP.
Tel: Reading (0134) 568711 (ext. 3056).
Ref. 707.

digital

Desk Editor, English Language Teaching

We need a desk editor to work on our successful ELT list. The work involves all aspects of editorial work and you will have ample opportunity to contribute ideas and display initiative.

The ideal candidate will have a degree in languages or linguistics, an EFL qualification, overseas teaching experience and may at present be working in ELT publishing. This is an excellent opportunity for an EFL teacher to change careers.

The conditions of employment are excellent; the post is based in Cambridge in a comfortable modern non-smoking office.

Apply in writing within 2 weeks of the appearance of this advertisement to:

Mrs Jenny Jullien
Personnel Director
Publishing Division

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

Big Farm Weekly NEWS EDITOR

A vacancy arises for News Editor of this quality tabloid circulating to 45,000 farmers at the top end of a competitive market. The job calls for an uncanny blend of farming knowledge, news sense and the ability to extract the best from staff and freelancers.

Applicants' careers to date should demonstrate these qualities. Preferred age is around 30.

Pay and conditions are as competitive as the job.

Write to James Scott, Editor, Big Farm Weekly, International Thomson Publishing Limited, Northwood House, 93-99 Goswell Road, London EC1V 7QA.



TYNE AND WEAR COUNTY COUNCIL

Working for you

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES SERVICE MUSEUM OFFICER (APPLIED ART)

Scale 4/5 - SALARY £5,264-£7,896

The postholder will be required to assist in the management and display of applied art collections and to be responsible for the costume and textile collections of Tyne and Wear County Council Museums.

The post is based at the Laing Art Gallery, Newcastle upon Tyne, with some responsibilities at other museums in Tyne and Wear County. Applicants should hold a degree and be interested in pursuing a museum career. Experience of work in an art gallery and possession of the Museums Diploma would be an advantage. Knowledge of and interest in the history of British costume and textiles are essential.

Application forms available from the County Personnel Officer, Tyne and Wear County Council, Sandford House, Archbold Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 1ED (Tel: Newcastle 816144, ext. 208). Closing date: 18th February, 1985.

The County Council is an equal opportunities employer.

ATLAS DESK EDITOR

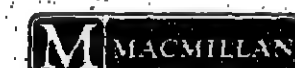
Macmillan Publishers Ltd require an Atlas Desk Editor to work on a wide range of atlases and wallmaps at primary and secondary level.

Candidates should have good working experience in researching from source materials and in preparing exact compilations. They should also have a sound practical knowledge of cartography and cartographic processes. A degree or diploma in Cartography is desirable.

The post is located in our Basingstoke Offices.

Please apply in writing with full c.v. to:

Shelagh Browne
Personnel Manager
Macmillan Publishers Ltd
4 Little Essex Street
London WC2R 3LF



EXHIBITIONS DESIGNER FOR THE SHOWCASE OF BRITISH DESIGN

We offer an excellent opportunity for an experienced designer to work on a variety of exhibitions for the London Design Centre. Applicants should have design training to degree standard or equivalent, have at least three years relevant experience, and be capable of working to the highest standards.

Salary will be up to £9,000 p.a.; other benefits include a non-contributory pension scheme and 24½ days' annual holiday. The Design Council is an equal opportunities employer.

For further details and an application form please contact:
Mrs Gillian Webb
Personnel Officer
The Design Council
28 Haymarket
London SW1Y 4SU
Telephone 01-839 8000 ext 30



FINANCIAL PUBLIC RELATIONS

We are looking for fully experienced financial public relations executives to assist with expansion.

The requirements are extensive knowledge of corporate finance and ability to create new businesses. Must be fully competent to assume immediate responsibility for handling flotations, privatisations and take-overs, as well as construction and management of financial PR programmes for leading listed companies.

Excellent prospects. Salary by arrangement.

Full details please to:
The Managing Director,
Financial Division
EXTEL PUBLIC RELATIONS LTD
4 BOUVIERIE STREET
LONDON EC4Y 8AB



ARTS LIAISON OFFICER

£8,532/£9,114

This is a newly created post and a person with a record of experience in the arts or arts administration is sought to co-ordinate and develop the arts in Bolton.

Application forms and further details, which are available from the Personnel Officer, Town Hall, Bolton, BL1 1RU (Tel: 22211, exts. 587 & 6105), should be returned to same by 18th February, 1985. Trade Union Membership is a condition of service. An Equal Opportunity Employer.

Manager, Music Services

This position is based in our Music Services Department and concerns the organisation and administrative control of music used in the company's programmes.

The work involves compiling budget estimates and evaluating resources for music usage; hiring musicians, arrangers, musical instruments, outside studio facilities, etc, and subsequent contractual arrangements; and interpreting and applying various agreements between the ITCA and the PRS, the MRS, the PPL and other music societies.

Applicants should have managerial experience and a considerable knowledge of all aspects of music in both theoretical and practical fields. Computer experience would be an advantage.

Please write with full cv, to: Helen Arty, London Weekend Television, Kent House, Upper Ground, London SE1 9LT.

An equal opportunities employer



London Weekend Television

THE BRITISH ROAD FEDERATION PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER - London

Salary: £10,000-£11,000

The British Road Federation campaigns to secure an adequate network of well maintained roads.

The small team requires a Press and Public Relations Officer to look after relations with the national, regional and trade press, and broadcasting media. The Officer will prepare press releases, deal with inquiries from journalists and organise press and promotional functions. He or she also will be involved in the design and production of BRF's publications.

The successful applicant will be aged between 25 and 35, will have either journalistic or public relations experience, and will have a commitment to road transport issues. Some experience of commissioning design work would be an advantage.

Applications, by letter, should be sent, with a c.v., to:

The Director
The British Road Federation
Cowdrey House, 6 Portugal Street
London WC2A 2HG



Assistant Editor

Bright, newly launched monthly needs an enthusiastic and energetic assistant editor with proven writing and production experience in news and feature writing as well as sub-editing.

Good prospects for a progressive career with an expanding publishing house off Fleet Street. Please write with full details to:

The Managing Director
Builders Merchants (Publishers) Ltd
Builder House
1 Pemberton Row
London EC4P 4HL

FILM-MAKING & VIDEO PRODUCTION

SHORT COURSES

Comprehensive Programme in Professional Film & Video Production Techniques

One of three weeks duration

1 WEEK FILM COURSE 24 FEBRUARY-15 MARCH

1 WEEK VIDEO COURSE 15-24 MARCH

Special discounts for January enrolments. USAs and the disabled. Open day 3rd February

CONVENT ROAD FILMS LTD
3 BOND SQUARE, LONDON W1W 8DE
Telephone: 01-479 1973

TEN 6 PHOTOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

REQUIRES

PUBLISHING CO-ORDINATOR

35,900 P.Y.

S.A.E. for job description to:

Ten 6 Ltd, 68 Holt Street, Aston, Birmingham.

Tel 021-359 3593

Closing date 25th February 1985.

PUBLICITY EXECUTIVE

£11,000

The Financial Times Ltd., is looking for a publicity executive aged 25+ to initiate, develop and carry out promotional activity for the newspaper in the U.K., Europe and overseas.

Candidates should be educated to degree standard, have a knowledge of print and production procedures and have previous experience in either client or agency capacity of marketing, advertising or sales promotion. Some direct mail experience would be an advantage. Please apply in writing with full C.V. to:

The Personnel Officer, Financial Times, Bracken House, 10 Cannon Street, London EC4P 4BY.

INTERNATIONAL THOMSON PUBLISHING COMPANY LIMITED

Family Circle IS LOOKING FOR

2 SUB-EDITORS

TO JOIN A BUSY TEAM ON BRITAIN'S BEST-READ WOMEN'S MONTHLY. MUST BE FAST, ACCURATE AND ABLE TO WORK ON A WIDE VARIETY OF SUBJECTS RANGING FROM IN-DEPTH HEALTH AND SELF-HELP FEATURES TO COOKERY, CRAFTS AND FASHION. PREVIOUS WOMEN'S MAGAZINE EXPERIENCE ESSENTIAL. IF YOU HAVE A CARING WAY WITH WORDS PLUS TECHNICAL EXPERTISE...

apply in writing to: Rowena Mara, Chief Sub-Editor, Family Circle, Elm House, Elm Street, London WCT10BP.

ADVERTISING SEC

c £7,500

Exciting opportunity for 2 Secretaries with excellent skills to join this prestigious and very successful agency in W1 working in a client handling group. Some office experience essential though not necessarily in advertising.

Please phone Barbara on:

01-283 5501

(City Sec Rec Cone)

PRODUCTION ASSISTANT

MAGAZINES

Publishers of 15 quarterly and bi-monthly magazines require a capable person showing commitment to developing a career in advertising production. Some training or relevant experience essential. Must cope well with diversity, pressure and deadlines. Location South East.

Salary £4,750 with regular reviews.

Telephone: Clara Stubbins

01-628 0101

Judy Farquharson Limited

47 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9HA. 01-493 8824

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Are you a young graduate with 1/2 years commercial experience plus fluent German and Italian? If you are also an excellent communicator and an analytical thinker with an enquiring mind, we would like to hear from you. Salary neg.

Send CVs to Jane Street.

TECHNICAL WRITER

An Oxbridge or similar graduate with an excellent degree required by successful W1 company. Demanding job for a calm, efficient personality. Salary: £6,500 + a.s.e.

MARKET RESEARCH

We are always interested in experienced quantitative market researchers.

JFL

MARKETING EXECUTIVE PUBLISHING

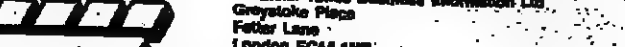
Financial Times Business Information is looking for a Marketing Executive to work on the promotion of various periodicals. The work involves the planning, implementation and control of direct mail marketing and other promotional campaigns, as well as contributing to marketing plans.

Ideally applicants should have relevant experience in magazine or newspaper marketing/circulation, preferably a marketing qualification, and should be creative in their approach to promotional schemes combined with a methodical analytical mind.

A salary commensurate with age and experience will be offered, plus 5 weeks' holiday.

If you are interested in applying for this position, please write with full cv to:

Financial Times Business Information Ltd, Greyhound Place, Finsbury Lane, London EC2A 1HD.



GRADUATES COME AND JOIN OUR PROFESSIONAL SALES TEAM!

Due to large scale development and expansion we are looking for six graduates to work as Sales Executives on publishing ventures and computer journals fields.

We offer a starting salary of £8,500, a full training and excellent prospects in return for your determination to succeed. If you are dynamic, articulate and - looking for a worthwhile career, ring John Grigg on 01-444 7281 or write to her at:

The New Opportunity Press Ltd, 75 St. James Street, London W10 3RD.

COMMUNITY ARTS DEVELOPMENT WORKER

A self-motivated individual with good organisational and communication skills is required to work with a wide range of groups and individuals in a quiet sector in the West End of Newcastle, initially for one year.

Applications including cv should be sent to: W. Gille, Faculty Area Project, City Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne. Closing date 25 February 1985.

For further details, including a job description, write to: W. Gille, Faculty Area Project, City Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne or ring: 0161 272 8258. Applications are welcome from people irrespective of race or gender.

SALARY: £7,000

Applications should be sent to: W. Gille, Faculty Area Project, City Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne. Closing date 25 February 1985.

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SALARY: £7,000

Specialist
you read on...

Telephone or write
to Stevenson,
a Limited,
RG2 0TP
55711 (ext. 2056).

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LAS
EDITOR

...require an Atlas Desk
...range of atlases and
...secondary level.

...good working experience
...source materials and
...ations. They should also
...knowledge of cartography
...A degree or diploma
...table.

Our Basingstoke Office
...with a view to...

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OFFICER

TV-am, Britain's top breakfast television station, is continuing to strengthen its coverage of national and international news. As part of the next phase of this development the following vacancies have occurred:

SENIOR REPORTER - LONDON

This is a new appointment. Applicants should have a proven track record in the field of TV news reporting.

REPORTER - BIRMINGHAM

We are establishing another regional news centre in Birmingham.

Applicants should be able to demonstrate a proven record of news reporting and an ability to work on their own initiative to tight deadlines.

SPORTS EDITOR

Reporting to our Executive Editor News and Current Affairs, Bill Ludford, the successful applicant will take charge of a small and lively team who provide 24 hour coverage of sports news.

Applicants should have extensive journalistic experience within a television sports unit and possess the ability to organise a fast-moving section.

A new appointment in our Features Section, reporting to Jason Pollock, Showbiz Editor, will be

DEPUTY SHOWBIZ EDITOR/BRIEF WRITER

Applicants should have significant experience of radio and/or TV chat shows with good contacts in the showbiz world.

All appointments carry competitive salaries, dependent on experience.

If you have the required experience and would like to join us, please send a CV giving full personal details, including education, experience, salary etc to: The Personnel Manager, TV-am Limited, Breakfast Television Centre, Howley Crescent, London NW1 8EE

Closing Date: 22 February 1985.

We are an equal opportunities employer. **TV-am**

WHO SAYS CREATIVITY AND COMPUTERS DON'T MIX

Full-Time Writers are required for a popular, illustrated series of literature on high-tech products aimed at both computer experts and non-technical readers.

Candidates should be imaginative and careful writers; be able to wrestle with technical material, and have an eye for detail, work well in a team; have an interest in computers.

Please send C.V., a photograph and samples of work to:-

The Managing Director, G.G.K. International, 35 King Street, London WC2E 8JD

EDITORIAL OPPORTUNITY

Patey Doyle are probably the fastest-growing trade and technical publishers in the U.K. and offer a highly stimulating environment in which to work.

Ideally, you will have graduated recently with a degree/HND in architecture/building or alternatively have completed an LCP editorial course.

Experience as a journalist is not essential as some training in the writing/production process will be given to the person who can demonstrate enthusiasm and literacy. This position is an ideal opportunity for someone who wishes to pursue a career in technical journalism. Salary will depend on age and experience. In the first instance please write with a c.v. to:

Peter Farrington, Editorial Director, Patey Doyle (Publishing) Ltd., Wilmington House, Church Hill, Wilmington, Dartford, Kent DA2 7EF.

COURSES

shape ACTING DIFFERENT

An opportunity for people with drama training to acquire basic skills in workshop techniques suitable for use in day centres, hospitals, homes etc.; plus placements.

Course starts May, 1985 and will be held in a London venue with full access for people with disabilities.

S.A.E. for further information and application form (form to be returned by March 4th) to SHAPE, 9 Fitzroy Square, London, W1P 6AE.

COMMUNITY ARTS TRAINEESHIP

Telford Community Arts is looking for candidates for a 12-month full-time training programme in community arts practice to start in April, 1985.

Applicants should have proven artistic or performance skills and a commitment to the aims of community arts.

Applications in writing, with cv and details of your interests, by post. Closing date: 15th February, 1985.

TELFORD COMMUNITY ARTS
10 High St, Madeley, Telford, Shropshire
The traineeship is funded by The Telford Foundation and West Midlands Arts.

VIDEO PRODUCTION COURSES

25 Feb-1 March '85
Four day Video Programme Production Course, inclusive of Full Board and Accommodation. Fully staffed Professional Studio.
£245

For full details
Lincolnshire Regional Television,
Sheffield, Grimsby College, LINCOLN LN-3DY.
Tel: 0522 44408; 0522 27347, Ext. 721.

LAMBETH HOUSING Information Officer so1 (Ref. H23) £10,251-£10,851 incl.

Lambeth's Housing and Property Services Directorate, in providing a range of services to its inner city multi-racial community relies on sound and practical information and advice from its staff in relation to their specific work areas.

The Policy and Information Section currently requires an Information Officer to act as the Housing Directorate's information and consultation officer and liaise with appropriate outside agencies, organisations, tenants and other interested groups.

The work will primarily involve preparing relevant materials on housing issues to be used in the Council's consultation and information-giving exercises. This will also necessitate arranging and attending meetings, some of which will take place outside normal office hours.

Whilst there are existing channels through which the Council consults its community on aspects of housing provision, one of the main objectives of this post will be to make the consultative process more extensive and improve its effectiveness.

As this is a new post, we are looking for someone with an imaginative approach, coupled with sound analytical ability and the ability to initiate and prioritise work.

In addition you should display a keen awareness of relevant housing issues, and an understanding of working in an inner-city, multi-racial area. Sound organisational skills coupled with a proven ability to produce effective written and visual material are also essential requirements of the post.

Individuals can apply for job sharing.

For application form and job description please contact the Personnel Officer, Directorate of Housing and Property Services, London Borough of Lambeth, Lambeth House, Porden Road, London SW2 (Tel: 01-274 7722, Ext. 2053). Closing date: 22nd February, 1985.

As part of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of race, creed, nationality, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation or responsibility for children or dependants.

LAMBETH

DARLINGTON CIVIC THEATRE

requires a STAGE MANAGER

Salary: Misc. 6: £5,769 - £6,081 p.a.

Following the appointment of Stephen Lane to the position of Stage Manager of the Bath Theatre Royal, Darlington Civic Theatre urgently requires an experienced resident Stage Manager for this busy mixed programme touring theatre.

A generous system of removal allowances is payable in approved circumstances. A closed shop policy is in operation and all employees are required as a condition of service to join an appropriate Trade Union.

Application forms and further details are available from the:

Head of Personnel and Management Services, Town Hall, Darlington Tel: (0325) 470651, ext 315

Closing date: 22nd February, 1985.

DARLINGTON BOROUGH COUNCIL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

SWANSEA MUSEUMS SERVICE

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR £9,060 to £9,660 (pay rise pending)

Business Museums Service comprises the Maritime and Industrial Museum and the Glynn Vivian Art Gallery. We are looking for someone to be based at the Maritime and Industrial Museum to originate and oversee the phased development of this major tourist attraction.

Applicants should be able to organise and communicate effectively at all levels. He/she will be a graduate and possess a relevant qualification. The successful applicant will work as part of an enthusiastic team and will deputise for the Director in all aspects of the service and its development.

Please note that the City Council operates a union membership agreement.

Closing date: February 18, 1985.

Further details and application forms obtainable from:

City of Swansea

PHARMACEUTICAL EDITOR

Cambridgeshire £10,000 per annum

The pharmaceutical department of Transart produces multi-media training, marketing and information packages for the pharmaceutical industry. Another editor is required to control projects from initial stages to final production.

A thorough knowledge of the industry is essential and the person appointed must have good editorial skills, a strong attention to detail and the ability to work to strict deadlines on their own initiative. Car owner preferred.

Promotion opportunities are good and the working environment is friendly and relaxed.

Applicants should write, enclosing a CV, to: Rosemary McConkey, Pharmaceutical Department, Transart Limited, East Chesham Lane, Godmanchester, Huntingdon, Cambs. PE18 8AU.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Overseas Travel & Records Assistant

To work as part of the team in the Overseas Personnel Department.

The post involves booking air passages abroad, especially to third world countries, giving advice on transporting baggage, obtaining visas, liaising with travel firms etc.

The record-keeping involves maintaining record cards and preparing various directories and statistics. The post requires knowledge and experience of booking overseas travel, administrative experience and an ability to type.

Starting salary £6,572 on scale to £7,716 plus London Allowance £275 pa.

Subsidised car hire, 5 minutes from Waterloo Station, C&S pension scheme, season ticket loan scheme.

Job description from Judith Thomas, Assistant Personnel Officer, CMS, 157 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8UJ. Tel 01-328 8681.

Closing date for completed applications: Thursday, 21st February, 1985.

TELESALES STAFF

required for LOCAL GOVERNMENT CHROMULE

Ring Freddie Trash on 01-823 2530

The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty

Assistant Regional Information Officer

The National Trust has a vacancy for an ARIO at its Devon Regional Office at Broadclyst, near Exeter, to help with all aspects of public relations work, particularly contact with members and the press.

Responsible to the Regional Information Officer, the successful candidate will be aged over 22 years, have a university degree or equivalent qualification and/or have several years of relevant experience. Direct knowledge of the area is desirable, and an interest in the National Trust is essential. Some weekend and evening work.

Salary £6,500 - £7,000 p.a. (currently under review) with a contributory pension scheme. A car will be provided.

Please write, enclosing SAE for further details and an application form to:

Margaret Harris
Personnel Assistant
The National Trust
36 Queen Anne's Gate
London, SW1H 9AS

Closing date: 25 February 1985

ilea Inner London Education Authority

LONDON COLLEGE OF PRINTING

Senior Lecturer in Periodical Journalism

Department of Journalism and Business Studies

To lead a well established team of Journalists working on a range of courses in Periodical Journalism and on B/TEC courses with Journalism options.

The Senior Lecturer will be expected to give a lead in originating new courses in Print Journalism, updating existing periodical courses and ensuring their continued relevance to industry and the needs of students.

Senior Lecturer: on an incremental scale within the range of £11,175-£13,128 (plus £1,038 Inner London Allowance), starting point depending on qualifications, training and experience.

Further details, particulars and application forms, to be returned within 14 days from date of advertisement, may be obtained from the Senior Administrative Officer, London College of Printing, Elephant & Castle, London SE1 8SB. Tel 01-735 4484 ext 227.

This post is suitable for job share. Applications for a job share appointment will only be considered if submitted on a paired basis.

ILEA IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

Marketing Services and Media Executive

A new appointment for an ambitious young professional

There has to be a special professional challenge in marketing a company that is already the world's largest independent in TV and video rental.

And particularly where that same company is currently making vigorous inroads into dynamic new markets such as home computing and colour television communications.

Now we're looking for the ambitious young marketing professional who can take up this challenge - by assuming the newly created role of Marketing Services and Media Executive, with responsibility for the day-to-day handling of media requirements for Granada TV Rental to general and for providing marketing support services for our Business Services Division.

Microcare and Granada Mobile Telephones in particular.

To take on this key, highly visible role in our small team, you'll need to be in your early thirties, educated to degree level, with at least 2 years experience in an ad agency or in marketing on the client side. You must have practical experience of exposure to the media - from TV, radio and posters to the Press. The ability to communicate and liaise effectively at all management levels is essential.

A starting salary of up to £9,000 is supported by a range of benefits including relocation expenses where applicable and excellent prospects for further development as we continue to expand.

To arrange an early discussion, please forward your CV to: Stephanie Hocking, Director of Personnel and Training, Granada TV Rental, P.O. Box 31, Ampthill Road, Bedford MK43 9QQ.

Granada TV Rental

VOLUNTARY ACTION

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

£4,728-£8,492 + £1,300 London Weighting

to give administrative and secretarial support to its team of four journalists; to take charge of the production schedule; to chase contributors and undertake picture research.

Voluntary Action is a monthly magazine for charities, campaigns, self-help groups and community organisations, published by the National Council for Voluntary Organisations in association with Longman Group Ltd.

This post will suit someone with at least two years experience in a similar capacity, who is interested in social issues, enjoys working to demanding deadlines, and wants to contribute to decision making in a highly motivated team.

Write to the Personnel Officer, NCVO, 25 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3RU, for further details and application form. Closing date for completed applications: 21 February.

NCVO is an equal opportunities employer.

CMS

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

have a vacancy for an Overseas Travel & Records Assistant

To work as part of the team in the Overseas Personnel Department.

The post involves booking air passages abroad, especially to third world countries, giving advice on transporting baggage, obtaining visas, liaising with travel firms etc.

The record-keeping involves maintaining record cards and preparing various directories and statistics. The post requires knowledge and experience of booking overseas travel, administrative experience and an ability to type.

Starting salary £6,572 on scale to £7,716 plus London Allowance £275 pa.

Subsidised car hire, 5 minutes from Waterloo Station, C&S pension scheme, season ticket loan scheme.

Job description from Judith Thomas, Assistant Personnel Officer, CMS, 157 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8UJ. Tel 01-328 8681.

Closing date for completed applications: Thursday, 21st February, 1985.

PROJECT DIRECTOR

at a salary of up to £11,000 per annum.

Further particulars and application forms to: Roger Tomlinson, Drama Director, Welsh Arts Council, Museum Place, Cardiff, CF1 3NU, to be returned by 22 February 1985.

Applications are invited for the post of

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Personnel Assistant/Secretary

Central London
£7,700 - £9,000

This is an exciting opportunity to learn the basics of personnel management with a high technology company.

You will administer a wide range of personnel activities, including recruitment, salaries, and computerised records. You will also provide a secretarial service to the Personnel Officer, including word processing.

Ideally, you should be aged 25 or more, and be educated to 'A' level standard. You should have good secretarial skills, a pleasant personality, and the ability to cope with a high workload.

Conditions of employment are excellent. Salaries include a London allowance.

Please write with full details. These will be forwarded direct to our client. List separately companies to whom your application should not be sent. B. G. Woodrow Ref. C.1893.

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CENTRUM STAFF

Supervisor-Secretary

ActionAid, a major charity working with children, families and communities in Third World countries, is looking for a Supervisor-Secretary to work in the secretariat at our UK offices in Highbury (expected to relocate to the Old Street area in early Spring).

The Supervisor-Secretary will be accountable to the Director of Finance for the provision of a high standard of service to all Directors and Senior Managers and will have a Secretarial Assistant to support his or her own efforts. Duties will include acting as Secretary to the Executive Director and the Director of Finance using a word processor (Rank Xerox 860), an electronic typewriter and telex machines.

Applicants must have "A" level standard of education, a minimum of two years office / secretarial experience at senior level, sound knowledge of word processing, and a high standard of shorthand and typing.

Preferred age range 27 to 45.

Salary range £7,350-£8,745. Free life assurance linked to contributory pension scheme, four weeks holiday, flexitime scheme, and interest-free travel loan.

Secretarial Assistant

We also need a Secretarial Assistant who will report to the Supervisor-Secretary. We are looking for someone who has five years office experience: word processing, shorthand and typing skills are essential, but not necessarily at a senior level.

Salary range is £5,747-£6,837 and the benefits package is the same as the Supervisor-Secretary.

Please phone Alison on 01-226 3363 by 8 February 1985 for further information.

As a MacBlain Nash temporary secretary, we not only ensure that you possess the skills (100/60), experience, personality and grooming to join our elite team of temporary secretaries, but also that the assignments offered are well matched to your abilities. You can be sure that when you are a MacBlain Nash temporary secretary your reward is not only monetary (£5 per hour with an additional £1 per hour for relevant word processing skills) but also the knowledge that you are part of one of the most successful consultancies in London.

For more information about how to become a MacBlain Nash temporary secretary contact Kay Weston.



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Telephone 01-499 9173

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Administrative Assistant

South Bank Concert Halls

To work within the central administrative support group, which provides direct assistance to the Halls General Manager, advises and helps the other operational managers and forms the main link between County Hall and the Royal Festival Hall.

Besides undertaking a wide range of general administrative duties, this post is also involved in researching and drafting Committee reports, liaising with GLC Departments at all levels, and dealing with enquiries/complaints from members of the public.

Proven communication and interpersonal skills, a flexible and practical approach, initiative and the ability to work effectively under pressure are essential. Applicants should have a keen interest in the Arts - particularly the operations of a concert hall - and be capable of quickly becoming familiar with the Council's procedures.

Salary: £9,255-£11,325.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation or disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

For an application form, to be returned by 22nd February 1985, please write to: GLC Department of Recruitment and the Arts, Room 616, The County Hall, SE1 7PB or telephone 01-433 3666.

This post is suitable for job sharing.

Administrative Secretaries

Salary scale £3,221-£3,782 inclusive of London Weighting
The Royal College of Nursing is the leading professional body and trade union for nurses. Continued growth and expansion of the Professional Nursing Department creates opportunities for suitably experienced administrative secretaries to work for professional senior managers.

Successful candidates will have a wide range of responsibilities for conference organisation, minuting meetings, servicing committees, working parties and arranging study days.

Applicants should be trained secretaries with experience of providing a secretarial/administrative service at a senior level, including minuting and conference organisation.

Season ticket loan and contributory pension scheme offered plus excellent holidays 32 days per annum.

For further details and an application form contact the Principal Personnel Officer, Royal College of Nursing, 20 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AB, or telephone the Personnel Department 01-409 3333. Closing date for return of application forms: Friday, 15th February, 1985.

The RCN actively discourages smoking in all its premises.

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SHORTHAND SECRETARY**

£6,855 - £8,043 p.a. all inclusive
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This vacancy arises as a result of the promotion of the present holder. The post is located in the central office of the Academic Registrar and the duties will be:

1. Secretarial, mainly in the areas of student admissions and courses; and
2. Committee servicing.

Experience or an interest in word processing would be an advantage. There are good promotion prospects for a person with a flair for this work.

Application form and further particulars are available by writing to Staffing Office, Polytechnic of the South Bank, Borough Road, London SE1 0AA.

Closing Date: 20th February, 1985.

The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer

SECRETARY

£5,837-£7,611 inclusive

We are looking for an experienced Secretary to work directly to our Arts and Entertainment Officer.

You will be required to undertake a full range of secretarial skills, including typing and shorthand.

Applicants should have an interest in the Arts and an ability to work under pressure.

For further details and an application form please contact the Personnel & Management Services Officer, Town Hall, The Parade, Epsom, Surrey or phone Epsom 26282 ext. 2164. Closing date: 19th February 1985.

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The Press Office is a demanding and challenging environment and this position needs someone with the energy and personality to work under pressure, meet deadlines and be prepared to work extra hours when required.

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Hours 9 am-6 pm, Monday-Friday.

Salary £7,467 p.a.

To apply send full details of qualifications and experience to Personnel Office, American Embassy, 24 Grosvenor Square, London W1A 1AE.

Closing date: one week after publication.

Royal Marsden Hospital

Fulham Road, London SW3

SECRETARY

to Group Planning Department

Interesting and varied work concerning all aspects of building projects for our London and Sutton hospitals. Involves contact with professional architects, contractors and members of our building and engineering staff. Good shorthand and typing essential.

Salary scale £5,938-£6,967 inclusive of London Weighting.

For an application form and job description please contact the Personnel Department at the above address. Tel: 01-352 6171 Ext. 448/447.

W1 FILM COMPANY

seeks presentable person 22-30 to work reception, adapt to daily problems, type, good telephone manner, organise messenger service. Good working environment. Basic salary £5,500. Experience not necessary - intelligence and good manner essential. Apply in writing only to: Barbara Jeffery, MOVING PICTURE COMPANY, 179 Wardour Street, London W1.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY

(University of London)

in association with the St Peter's Hospitals

SECRETARY

required for the Urological Academic Unit of this postgraduate medical school to assist the Director and his team of surgeons. The work relates to the teaching activities, research programme and organisation of clinics, and involves contact with a wide range of students, staff and visiting doctors. Good secretarial skills required, plus a knowledge of medical secretarial practice and an ability to work on own initiative and learn word processing.

Salary in range £5,617 to £7,692 p.a.

Applications to the Secretary, Institute of Urology, 172 Shaftesbury Avenue, London WC2H 8JE (tel: 01-436 3361), from whom further details may be obtained.

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For further information please contact Sheila Manning on 01-461 4784 or 01-461 4844.

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We are looking for a person with a close sympathy with the aims and objectives of the Society of Friends to join our Africa Section. Wide range of responsibilities involved, including liaison with projects and workers in the field. Experience of living in an African or similar developing country essential. Salary on scale £7,450 x £225 - £8,600.

Further details from: John Noble, Friends House, Euston Road, London NW1 2SL.

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We are looking for someone with secretarial skills and experience of organising conferences, to take responsibility for the administration of the Commonwork Centre and projects arising out of its work - in ecology, local history and holistic medicine.

The Commonwork Centre is run by the Commonwork Trust in converted farm buildings on a 600 acre dairy farm near Sevenoaks.

Please apply to Neil Wales, Commonwork Trust, Bank Place, Chiddingtons, Edenbridge, Kent TN8 7AR.

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE & DENTISTRY

of King's College, London, Denmark Hill, London SE5 8RX.

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CLINICAL TRIALS CENTRE

Experienced secretary required to work with both the Professor of Surgery and the Centre's Senior Coordinator. Applicants must have good secretarial skills, enjoy talking to and meeting senior medical and research personnel and be prepared to undertake a large variety of tasks supervising junior staff and preparing data for computing.

Salary in the range £6,617-£7,692 per annum inclusive. Applications including curriculum vitae and names of two referees should be sent to the Secretary of the School at the above address by 22 February 1985. For further details telephone Joan Houghton on 01-737 3642.

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We require an experienced Secretary to join the Deputy Secretary's section in Central Administration. Here you will enjoy a wide variety of work that will involve drafting correspondence, dealing with queries, and helping arrange meetings. You will also use a word processor extensively, creating and maintaining an IBM PC database.

You will need to be educated up to GCE level; offer good, accurate shorthand / typing; and be experienced in data input via VDU and word processing. Skill at organising and a flair for dealing with people by letter or telephone is essential.

Starting salary: £5,617 - £7,692. Benefits include 20 days annual holiday, plus public holidays and 6 further days.

To apply, please ring Miss Joan Slater, Assistant Personnel Officer, University of London School Examinations Board, on 01-436 8000 ext. 4554 or write to her at Stuart House, 32 Russell Square, London WC1B 5DN.

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required for busy multi-media production company. Must have good business experience, organisational skills and ability to work under pressure.

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Dick Fletcher,

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Requires a highly motivated and computerised shorthand and copy

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Work is varied and can be fun. Good promotion prospects on performance.

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More Creative and Media appears on pages 21 and 22

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Join the fun and excitement at major TV network promoting films and programmes worldwide. To take advantage of this "once-in-a-lifetime" opportunity you must possess good skills, 30/50, have a "sparkling" personality, a flair for organisation and a real desire to get into TV. Telephone: 01-628 1116, Job Junction, 10 Blenheim Street, London W1. Emp. Agt.

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requires a part time (24 1/2 hours) ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT with typing and organisational skills to join a busy committed team. Salary c. £7,753 - £8,521 pro rata. For application form send S.A.E. to: Jean Baron, JCWI, 115 Old Street, London EC1Y 9JN

OFFICE MANAGER/SECRETARY

An experienced Office Manager/Secretary is required to assist the two Directors of a Micro-computer Interface Company. Preferred age group 25-40. Previous work with a word processor an advantage.

Salary £7,500 - £8,000 negotiable

Applications including CV and names of two referees to: The Personnel Office, 30 Digital Design and Development, 18-19 Warren Street, London W1P 3DB or telephone 01-367 7288

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Opportunity for young, sophisticated, well-presented PA Sec to assist in the successful TV Production Co. Good sec skills. c. £3,000 neg (A&S).

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Young, intelligent, studious Sec with an inquiring mind to assist a well-known Ad Agency. Shortlisted useful, good typing skill. Will be having with everybody on the company. Good professional prospects. c. £7,000

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year ago, that the US could never accept the division of Europe, and asserted, more recently, that "the tide of history is with us."

Last June, on the beaches of Normandy, President Reagan declared that "in spite of our great efforts and successes, some liberated countries were lost. The great sadness of this loss echoes down to our own time in the streets of Warsaw, Prague, and East Berlin

The Germans know better than most Europeans about the dilemma of living in a divided nation at the epicentre of a divided continent. "But a sense of realism cannot shut out elementary feelings," said the Federal Republic's President.

von Weizsacker," recently when summing up the inherent contradictions of contemporary Europe. "With our hearts as well as with our commonsense, we want peace in Europe; but a peace that overcomes the still painful divisions on our continent... and one which reconciles the historic and cultural togetherness of the whole of Europe."

But is this possible? At present the contradictions between desire and reality remain as insoluble as they ever have been in the past 40 years.

Tomorrow: John Gittings on what the Big Three really agreed to.

TONY JENKINS, in Nicaragua, on patrol with the Sandinistas

was a peasant when the Sandinistas recruited him and fought in the insurrection which overthrew the dictatorship of Somoza in 1979.

Llanusa, whose rank is equivalent to lieutenant-colonel, had formed the first BLI in 1981. In 1983 he was sent on a "cultural conquest" course and was taught to read and write. Even now, his country accent is so thick that his officers sometimes find him difficult to understand. But the men were glad for his presence. "It's a moral booster," one said. The Sandinistas preferred their battalion commanders to run operations from a safe distance by radio, but Llanusa wanted to be with his boys.

One of his conscript-buddy guards said: "There is no room for elitism in this army."

Another two hours' march brought us, through a rain forest, to the Contra camp. It was abandoned. US-made medicine and food wrappers

Now, with most men back at work, the temperature may have cooled considerably, but the bitterness felt by some will remain for many years.

Two days later, Commander Salvatierra announced that the Contras had lost 80 men in the two operations.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

'Hearts with the striking miners': musicians from the Welsh National Opera busking in Birmingham — picture by Don McPhee

Backbench gloating that could put paid to hopes of pit harmony

MICHAEL MEADOWCROFT

TIME AND again settlement of the mining dispute falters at the brink because all our political and industrial machinery is designed to cope with disputes over pay and conditions and is incapable of escaping from the traditional trannies when faced with industrial action over the future of jobs.

Similarly Parliament cannot cope either. As the Speaker riskily opined in rejecting an emergency debate, raising the topic in the House of Commons might not be "helpful". The public also is desperately torn. Their hearts are with the striking miners but their minds are reluctantly with the Government. How can one explain the astonishing sums of money volun-

tarily donated to miners' families and the ubiquitous "Coal Not Dole" stickers — both involving individuals who would not dream of encouraging Arthur Scargill's tactics. Rarely can the partisans for each side have been so insensitive to public feeling. I believe that the public recognises that to go on strike brings appropriate hardship, but not the abject sacrifice scrowed out of the miners by this Government. Consequently there has been a wide readiness to make donations towards token redress. On the other side there is an acceptance of union solidarity, even if wrong, but not a bogus solidarity that pretends that the thousands of work-

ing miners do not exist. Hence the bitterness of many hard pressed unemployed men and women at left wing local authorities discriminating with public money in support of the strikers rather than being seen to help all those with an equivalent need. When the strike is over there will, I hope, be serious attempts to write a thorough history of a dispute which will have profound effects on our future politics. There are crucial questions to be answered in calmer days.

How far were political aims behind both sides of the dispute. Did Arthur Scargill want a strike in March 1984? Would an initial ballot have been won? How

many of those who remained on strike, particularly in Yorkshire and South Wales, were reluctant supporters, influenced by community and physical pressure? Why did the NUM not grasp the NACODS settlement, with its crucial gain of a review process to legitimate social and community considerations, and claim it as a famous victory? Did Ian McGregor not realise the inevitable consequences of imposing a national strategy on the industry, thus fatally setting aside the remarkable relationships and trust at the area level? Why was it never stressed that health and safety risks increase as seams and pits are worked towards exhaustion? And, of vital importance,

how did police strategy and operational control develop during the dispute, and what was the cost of the strike in increased crime elsewhere? For myself, I hope that the NUM does not split and that it is strong enough to reassert its integrity and to re-establish its reputation as one of the most democratic of trade unions. The personality and pride of its President block the route to recovery and it would be a tragedy, though alas unsurprisingly, if the future unity of the NUM has to be sacrificed to preserve its leader's position. Every action in politics, as in physics, has an equal and opposite reaction and the paradox is that Conservative reactions

to the ending of the dispute will play a large part in determining the extent and speed of the recovery of the crucial acceptance of a consensus on procedures which is vital in any parliamentary democracy. Today's debate in Parliament will not be important for its outcome but for what signals it gives to those outside. If the Labour Left, in its usual attitude of arrogant infallibility, goads the Government it will encourage the NUM further into isolation. If Government Ministers, or more likely, Conservative backbenchers, crow and gloat over what they believe to be a victory — however Pyrrhic — they will demonstrate a crass blindness that will delay a

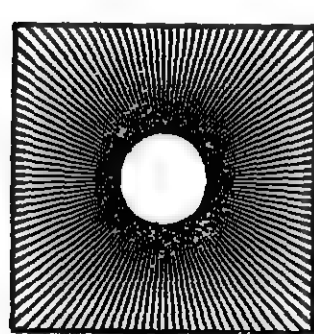
settlement and deepen future scars. I noted that on Thursday night's Question Time it was the two non-MPs, John Harvey-Jones and Sir Anthony Parsons, who stressed the need to avoid at all costs humiliating those on strike. The motive force behind this strike has never been the desire to be miners for ever and a day, still less to send sons and grandsons down the same pits, but the despair at the lack of any foreseeable alternative employment and a deep instinctive understanding of the damage pit closures will do to those close-knit communities. Neither Labour nor Conservative parties understand the primacy of community over class; small wonder

then that the frustration of the miners with the importance of our present politics has been fearsome to behold. Politics cannot go on as before, nor should they, but if the dispute is to enhance the future rather than to harm it the peace must also be won. Towards this the NCB can offer to re-examine the cases of the 620 sacked miners and to reinstate wherever possible. In return the NUM can recognise that those who worked during the strike did so for honourable motives and should stress that there must be no victimisation either way. Without such generosity of spirit the future is indeed bleak.

Michael Meadowcroft is Liberal MP for Leeds West.



What if the teacher disbelieves the lesson?



FACE TO FAITH

Roger Beckwith

IN CHURCHES with bishops, like the Church of England, the bishop tends to be a rather distant figure. Originally this was not so, but as the membership of the church grew, it was cautious about multiplying bishops and separating off new dioceses. Today, the ordinary church-member rarely sees the bishop except at confirmations, and rarely hears him, except perhaps on the media or in newsprint. Because of the large size and population of the modern diocese it is tempting

for the bishop to give himself up to administration. The temptation, however, is one to be resisted, for the church services and regulations make it very clear that the main duties of the bishop remain what they have always been to exercise pastoral care and to teach.

All clergy have the duty of teaching, but ever since the office of bishop evolved as a separate order about the beginning of the second century, the bishop has been the chief teacher in his particular diocese. This remains the case today. The service for the consecration of a bishop in the Prayer Book charges him to "teach and exhort with wholesome doctrine" and "banish and drive away all erroneous and strange opinions contrary to God's Word," and the corresponding service in the recent Alternative Service Book charges him to "guard the church's faith" and to "uphold the truth of the Gospel against error".

Similarly, the new body of church-regulations or "Canons" says that the bishop is "to teach and to uphold sound and wholesome doctrine, and to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange opinions contrary to God's Word". The official teaching of the Church of England is based upon the Bible and is briefly summarised in the creeds and (at rather greater length) in the 39 Articles.

But from time to time since the 18th century, the church has had in its midst, and even among its clergy, bodies of opinion which have found the supernatural character of Christianity a stumbling block, and have therefore been uneasy about assenting even to the creeds. The existence of these bodies of opinion has been tacitly acknowledged, and no attempt has been made to restrict them, so long as they have conformed to the church's liturgy and have shown restraint in their public utterances.

In academic circles they have even been rather encouraged, on the assumption that it stretches people's minds to have their faith challenged, and will in the long run strengthen it rather than weaken it. Nevertheless, whenever these bodies of opinion have sought to obtain the church's endorsement, it has been withheld. This may seem churlish or inconsistent, but the grounds for it have been that private opinion is not the same thing as public teaching, and that academic exploration is not the same thing as authorised belief.

When, in the report Doctrine in the Church of England (1938), it was revealed that some of the members of the commission that produced it disbelieved in miracles, the virgin birth of Christ and his bodily resurrection, predictions of protest

by over 8,000 clergy were submitted, and Convocation declined to endorse its content.

The lower house of Canterbury Convocation passed by a large majority a resolution that the clergy have no right to reinterpret the creed in the way proposed (June 3, 1938). Even the chairman of the commission (William Temple, the then Archbishop of York) prefixed an introduction to the report in which he emphatically dissociated himself from the views expressed on those three matters.

Similarly, the radical report Christian Believing (1975) was never even received by the General Synod, and practically the only references made to it in official circles were expressions of strong criticism.

Neither report therefore resulted in any endorsement of the anti-supernaturalist views held by some, but simply in an acknowledgment of their existence.

Since the bishops have been commissioned to act as the chief guardians of the church's faith, particular emphasis has been placed on the avoidance of the appointment of bishops who will cause scandal by public expressions of disbelief. The appointment of Hensley Henson as a bishop in 1937 was challenged on these grounds, but Henson was able to satisfy his critics that his doubts did not extend to disbelief.

Those of Bishop Barnes certainly did, but when he published them in his book The Rise of Christianity (1947), both archbishops, in their respective Convocations, publicly invited him to resign.

What are they going to do this time, in face of the denials of the Bishop of Durham? The General Synod is to debate the matter this month, and extracts from both the above reports have been circulated to members by the Standing Committee, without any mention of their entirely unofficial character.

A Note on the Legal Aspects has also been circulated, which quotes without comment a very misleading description of the 1938 report as "especially valuable in that it indicates the differences in views which are held and which are allowable within the Church of England".

After the debate, it is proposed that the House of Bishops should reflect on it and in due course report back to the Synod. If they should report that these views "are allowable", and allowable even in the public utterances of bishops, a dangerous new departure will have been made, and the reaction seems likely to be fierce.

The Rev. Roger Beckwith is Warden of Latimer House, Oxford.



OUT OF COURT

Richard Clayton
Hugh Tomlinson

WHEN THE Labour Government reformed trade union law in 1974, it is unlikely that they intended to prevent unions from suing in libel. But the miners' strike has highlighted an apparent anomaly. When an individual, a company, or even a local authority, is accused of organising violence and intimidation, they can bring proceedings, and unless the allegations are proved, some other defence is raised, they can recover substantial sums for damage to their reputation. The miners' union, it seems, has no such remedy.

This was the conclusion when the Electricians' Union sued the Times for defamation in 1980. The court ruled that because a union (unlike a company) does not legally exist separately from its members, it does not have a reputation in its own right that can be damaged. The decision was based on the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. This says that a union shall not be "treated as a corporation".

No one would challenge the judge's view that the 1974 Act has transformed a union's status. It now seems to be essentially an unincorporated association like any members club. The obstacles in the way of an unincorporated association bringing libel proceedings are basically procedural. The method prescribed by the Court for a members club taking action make suing for libel impossible. Since each member's reputation is different, they cannot all join together in one case and claim their reputations have suffered identical damage.

The position with partnerships is quite different. Although they comprise individuals carrying on in business together, the partnership firm itself does not exist in law. Yet the Court rules allow partnerships to sue under the partnership name.

In one specific sense trade unions are partnerships. The 1974 Act allows them to bring a case in the union's name. That ought to

be sufficient to permit them to sue for damages.

In most peoples eyes, a union does have a reputation, and has some kind of existence distinct from its members who belong to it.

There is another basis for suggesting that unions can sue if defamed. The 1974 Act gives unions powers different in kind from a members' club. Some textbook writers think that this means that unions in fact have some kind of "legal personality".

Before 1980, trade unions were often successful in using the courts to defend their good name. In a 1946 case the Court of Appeal emphasised that this "public litigation served the public interest. Lord Justice Scott referred to "the disintegration of a trade union which might be produced by unjustifiable libels, uncontrolled by the courts". He insisted that such a disintegration was a real risk and that the trade union system of collective bargaining might be "utterly defeated".

Whether the NUM's reputation has in fact been damaged and whether its case has any legal defence, are matters for a libel jury.

The present Government's 1982 Employment Act has made it possible to sue trade unions for defamation. For the first time since 1946, it seems strange that now unions are liable for defaming others, they may not have the same remedy for preventing attacks on their own reputation.

Richard Clayton and Hugh Tomlinson are barristers.

How capitalist myths make scapegoats of their victims

Jeremy Seabrook

WITH even the officially pruned unemployment figures continuing to rise, perhaps it is time to ask once more a question that has surfaced only intermittently during the past six years: how is it possible that what had long been considered intolerable should have proved so acceptable, that what had been thought inadmissible should have become so banal?

The origin of this comparative meekness in the presence of mass unemployment is not of recent date. To put it harshly, if during the gold years people can be encouraged to accept that the rewards of capitalism are a reflection of their personal merit, then when the bad times return, they can be the more easily obliged to accept that the old visitations of poverty and insecurity are a result of their own individual failings. In other words, the apparent stability of the Thatcher years has about it the smouldering silence and fear of the relationship between blackmail and its victims.

In an earlier phase of in-

dustrial society, Political Economy taught that people could lift themselves out of poverty only by their own exertions. Individual effort was the answer to insufficiency and hunger. This classed such contradictions as the daily witness of millions of people who, however hard they worked still failed to earn enough to feed themselves and their families, to gain a secure roof over their head, let alone to save for sickness and old age. The wasted muscle of men, the depleted energy and exhaustion of women, the fragile hold on life of the undernourished children were the source of the resistance to this imposed ideology, and the living roots from which the collective defences of labour grew.

But if many refused to defer to the teaching of their betters that poverty and hunger were their own fault, such resistance always seemed far less necessary at times of sustained improvement. Indeed, the very reverse of resistance seems called for then. What was there, for instance, to resist in our experience of the long post-war boom — that most recent of golden ages? There hung over that period of sense of just deserts, of reward for past sufferings. It appeared a fitting climax to years of struggle, and created a wide-

spread feeling that justice had been done. Few then living doubted that all the great wrongs had been redressed; even though we were prevailed upon to see these improvements in our daily lives as though they were the successes of individuals.

For during this time, the difference between personal and collective gains was systematically blurred. The fact that people are markedly less chary of claiming personal responsibility for collectively won rewards than they are of rejecting such responsibility for socially imposed evils is a human weakness which capitalism has not been slow to exploit.

Indeed the teachings of political economy (not recognised at that time for what they were) now found more willing pupils. Many people did not disdain to take credit for rising living standards; as though they had personally wrested them from "the jungle", "the rat-race", "the world of dog-eat-dog", in the muted imagery employed at that time to denote the capitalist system.

In other words, what had been fiercely resisted for generations, and had given substance and conviction to the labour movement, underwent a disarming transformation. In the milder at-

mosphere of the welfare state, all the good things that being decent had been so unambiguously desirable that we were eager to lay claim to our own — individual — part in these otherwise mysterious processes.

"I would never let my children go down the pits" was a characteristic response of the miners in the sixties, even as the pits closed down all around them; "I sacrificed myself to keep you out of the factory," said parents, while the staple industry which had given their town its reason for existence in the first place dwindled away to become only a minority employer of labour. "I gave you an education," declared those people confronted by their children's apparent ingratitude, as though they themselves had conjured out of nowhere the expanded educational opportunities of the 50s and 60s, which was demanded by the growing bureaucratic complexity of the welfare state.

The consequences of this willingness — however understandable — to identify ourselves as individuals with the advantages offered by the high moment of post-war prosperity, have been far-reaching. Of course, there were those who warned that the "settlement" of 1945 might have undesirable long-

term consequences, but they were easily silenced: spoilsports, Cassandras, or obsessive ideologues who refused any compromise.

But the benefits to capitalism of this apparent truce with its workers have been equally clear in the eighties. The manner in which people accepted, not in the abstract but in the most palpable material terms, the ideology of individualism, can now be turned against them. Now that the old nightmares of poverty and unemployment have become necessary once more, those who accepted their former prosperity as a sign of personal virtue and merit must now accept the converse, and all who find themselves excluded from the feast discover that they must be inadequate or unworthy individuals.

Since everything else still remains in place, in spite of the "personal misfortune" of life on the dole, or indeed of any other socially produced ill, there can be nothing wrong with a system which, for the majority, still appears beneficent and humane. After all, the shops remain full, commodities continue to celebrate their own desirability, wonderful new products appear on the market each day. The images of luxury and wealth are no less pervasive; and capital-

ism asks nothing more than to be permitted to heap its bounty upon us. The instability of those who cannot avail themselves of this eager plenitude merely confirms them in their sense of good-for-nothing deficiency. If we want to understand something of the relative quietude of people in the presence of four million unemployed, perhaps this is how we should interpret their apparent shamed assent.

But the consequences of that once-happy arrangement, which balanced our merited rewards with the benign provider of them, go far beyond this. For during the long period of collusive silence between capital and the defenders of labour, a majority of us became so accustomed to what we had gained, so dependent upon its continuing that way, that we were prepared to accept all kinds of repugnant social by-products of so fortunate a state of affairs, as long as it seemed that nothing would impair our rising standards of living. This is how new forms of ugliness and violence came to be assimilated into our daily lives — drugs and glue and assaults and brutalities against the old, the young, the migrant — with nothing more than a shrug of resignation. All these things, sandered from their real causes,

seemed an indivisible — and therefore acceptable — part of majority rising income and enhanced purchasing power. And if even such obvious products of capitalism as poverty and unemployment can be so easily attributed to faulty individuals, how much harder it becomes to see the connection between all the emotional and mental disorders, all the "private" despair and the system which generates them.

Thus, even as the balance of merit with rewards is metamorphosed into a balance of dependency and blackmail, most people can be frightened into silence for fear of loss of what they have.

Of course, all these processes occur below the threshold of a political debate that has become meaner and thinner over the years. Admittedly, it is disturbing to examine too closely the developments to which we were once such willing accessories. But unless we do so, it does mean that we are bound to continue to support the judgment of capitalism that all the violence, the damage to those robbed of purpose and function, the waste of life and the suicide of individuals, in this way, socially inflicted injuries gain immunity from

their origins; and the system is exculpated from any role in the production of blameworthy individuals.

The struggle to win back this long-ceded terrain is likely to be long and painful; but it is our work on the Left to make sure that the blame for these disorders is lodged where it properly belongs. There is in many of us a strong residue of guilt at our own acquiescence; a sense of real culpability; and a need therefore to deny our complicity in these processes, as well as the urge to avoid the day of reckoning.

Capitalist ideology bites deeply and corrosively into our daily lives. It came as part of that package which we bought so unquestioningly, so trustingly. It is the small, fancy, wrangle that came with the free gifts and prizes and comforts with which we were showered for so many years. It entwines itself with our feelings, winds its way around our affections, distorts our deepest needs, colours our whole conception of ourselves and of our human purposes, disfigures even our dreams. How we are to disentangle ourselves from it must be at the centre of any discussion about alternatives; not as "theory," but as the toughest and most intractable of material realities.

JAN 1985

NEXT month the film industry will start celebrating the British Film Year. But the Government's film policy will cast a gloom over the proceedings because it is handing over the major responsibility for film financing to a fragile private sector and legislation that has propped up British film-makers for more than 30 years is being scrapped.

The celebration of British film is an attempt to arrest a catastrophic decline in cinema attendance from a peak of 1.5 billion in 1948. Expenditure fell to 68 million in 1983 and dropped further last year.

The National Film Finance Corporation, a state agency set up by Labour in 1969 to provide film producers with risk capital, is to be replaced by a consortium of private interests with minimal state support, and the Eady Levy on cinema admissions, which has been a steady provider of film finance, will stop.

Alan Sapper, general secretary of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians (ACTAT), sees the Films Bill as a disastrous piece of legislation. "On the one hand, the Government compliments and congratulates all concerned in the magnificent technological and artistic achievements of our film production; and then, by axing all that has supported this high level of production, will expect the industry to maintain its present buoyant level."

Existing state support started to be dismantled in January 1983 when the exhibition quota was suspended. This date, but to the 1985 Films Act when the Government first stepped in to protect the struggling British film industry from the crushing impact of American competition forcing exhibitors and exhibitors to acquire and show a percentage of British films. But since they have quite failed to stem the Hollywood flood most people have applauded the ending of the quota.

The scrapping of the Eady Levy and the NFFC, however, comes as a double blow for the industry, and follows closely on the heels of the Chancellor's decision last year to encourage producers to make films in Brit-



Tax allowances helped make the Oscar-laden *Gandhi* (above); and the NFFC backed *Bill Forsyth* and *Gregory's Girl* (right).

British Film Year is about to start, but what will there be left to celebrate? Sarah Street reports

A Bill to kill the British film

ain. Between a quarter and a third of the money Goldcrest put into *Chariots of Fire* came from tax allowances. Without this fiscal help *Chariots of Fire* and David Lean's forthcoming film of *A Passage to India* might never have been made.

Marc Samuelson, of the Association of Independent Producers (AIP), points out: "Much of what the Government loves to call the renaissance of British films would not have been made without tax allowances because what they did was to swing the balance. Just enough to give City investors and large corporations that final nudge and make a film a high but worthwhile risk investment." With the

removal of the allowances we may see a drop of one third in production. The decision to abolish the Eady Levy has been greeted with dismay by most of the film industry, including the AIP, the ACTAT, the British Film Institute, the British Film and Television Producers Association, the Directors Guild, and the National Film and Television School.

As part of an unprecedented joint manifesto they would like to see the levy restructured to take into account the modern-day reality that most people now watch films on television and video cassettes rather than in the cinema. In their view cinema should pay less and other

film users pay more. In particular, they would like to see the television companies levied for the use of films and a charge made on blank video cassette tapes. Estimates suggest that the Eady Levy could raise £35 million a year, instead of the present £4.5 million. If this scheme were adopted, but the Government is opposed to it on the grounds that a charge on television film purchases would increase the BBC licence fee and broadcast costs. The ITV companies, already heavily levied, also pay an annual subscription to Channel 4, which plans to invest £28 million a year in film production and will be one of the partners in the NFFC's suc-

cessor, the British Screen Finance Corporation. An amendment was passed during the Films Bill's committee stage for a levy on films shown on television, though it may not survive the bill's passage through the Lords. Marc Samuelson explains its merit: "The BBC and ITV are a duopoly. The equivalent income which used to come from the cinema should now be coming from television. As it is, television pays very low prices for the films it buys. 'The AIP wants television companies to contribute 0.25p per viewer for each film shown on television. The proceeds would go into a central pot from which only British film-makers

would be able to draw. Last year there were 4 billion viewings of film on television. At 0.25p per viewer the production fund would have benefited by £10 million at the cost of only an extra 30p on the licence fee. 'But the reaction of the television companies has been hysterical. We're talking about £10 million. What's the combined income of the BBC and ITV £100,000 million.' The BFI Production Board, sponsor of low-budget films like the successful *The Draughtsmen's Contract* and the recent Berlin Festival prize-winner, *Ascendancy*, is another casualty of the Films Bill. The board has received £125,000 a year from Eady

and, apart from some final handouts before the levy is wound up, it will get nothing except for its continuing share of the BFI's base funding by government.

According to Peter Sainsbury, head of the BFI Production Board, scrapping Eady will remove about 20 per cent of the board's annual budget: "There are a great number of young actors, writers, musicians, directors and producers for whom the whole thing is an unmitigated disaster."

The major casualty of the Films Bill will be the National Film Finance Corporation. Since it was set up in 1949, the NFFC has helped to make more than 750 films, including *The Third Man*, *Saturday Night and Sunday Morning* and *The Servant*. More recent ventures have been Gregory's *Girl* and *Another Country*.

The NFFC has traditionally supported modestly budgeted films that were unlikely to attract commercial backing. The British Screen Finance Corporation, which will replace it, will have £3 million a year to disburse, half of it provided by the Government.

But unlike the NFFC, the new company will be run by a consortium made up of Thomson-EMI Rank, Channel 4 and the British Videogram Association.

Although the BSFC's aim is to provide up to a third of the finance for between eight and ten low-budget films a year, it is hard to imagine the new company attracting significant City investment unless it has the sort of funds that a television film levy would yield. There seems to be nothing to stop any or all the members of the consortium pulling out if they disagree on production policy.

Mamoun Hassan, who resigned as managing director of the NFFC last year, is pessimistic about the future: "The legislation is the result of irrational, obsessive preoccupations with a theory. What the Films Bill is setting out to do is unrealistic, unimaginative and unhelpful. Why do we have to go through this extraordinary ploy to replace something that is already there?"

Without any assurances that this privatised film production company will preserve the NFFC's tradition, British Film Year could be an exercise in pure nostalgia, looking back on a renaissance that was stifled at birth.

Sarah Street is the co-author of *Cinema And State: The Film Industry and the British Government, 1927-84*, to be published by the BFI later this month.

Hugh Hebert on a classy Polish soap opera

Crimes past

WITH a title like *As The Years Pass*, *As The Days Pass* (C4) and the sort of storyline TV Times cooks up, you think this must be period soap. But you know very well that nothing made by Andrzej Wajda could be just soap, period.

In the first three episodes, three apparent liberators — artists, bohemians — fail the repressed women who look to them, not by wilting, but by desertion or by conforming. And there are three loveless marriages to which the women have to submit under intense social and economic pressures. Two and a half: one girl was still fighting hard as the credits rolled on Saturday.

We might, with Lady Bracknell, count one a misfortune, two as carelessness. Two and a half begins to look like intent. Maybe in the exhaustion of those bitterly made matches lies Wajda's metaphor for the legalised rape of Poland over many decades before Solidarity came along.

He made *As The Years Pass* in 1980, well after the far more outspoken film *Man Of Marble* (to be seen on Channel 4 on Wednesday), but the eight 30-minute episodes for domestic television, not a feature film with a future mainly in the art movie houses of the world. If Wajda and his collaborator Edward Klosinski seem to have slipped back into using costume drama to dress up their political messages, there was probably good reason.

The series is about the families of two sisters, Janina and Aniele, married to two colleagues who work in a bank in Cracow. It starts in the 1970s, reached 1988 this weekend, and will tick on for another five more or less self-contained episodes in eight 30-minute instalments.

In this episode Juika, Janina's rebellious daughter, became involved with the bohemian-political world of art students, free thinkers, sexual libertarians. But like her mother and aunt before her, she is being pressured to marry a respectable, boring older man.

The times may seem less repressive now, as the century begins to turn — more freedom in art, more hope of political liberty, the young people may gather round the piano to sing bracing revolutionary songs. But the older rebel who has been around a bit plays only Chopin's funeral march.

As the Years Pass is warm, richly layered, ironic, often funny, and has laid its hand on my shoulder like the Ancient Mariner.

By contrast the first half of *Knockback* (BBC2) last week held me mainly by inertia and a sense of duty. The second half this weekend, at least, and at last, got on with the main story of how a love affair, and finally marriage, bloomed between a murderer serving life and his prison visitor; all based on a true story, as they say.

I still didn't believe much in the prisons or the screws, both looking rather too well scrubbed, and after three hours in the company of Derrick O'Connor's strong, persuasive performance I still don't know how much of a con man the murderer really is; and maybe I shouldn't.

FESTIVAL HALL/RADIO 3/BBC-2

Edward Sackerson

Chicago SO



Sir Georg Solti

I LIKE to think that one of these days distinguished American visitors like the Chicago Symphony will arrive in London bearing symphonies by Roy Harris, William Schuman or Charles Ives instead of the statutory European and East European classics. Still, Sir Georg Solti had at least chosen to preface his Mozart and Tchaikovsky with something home-grown and new to London from the voguish, middle-generation American John Corigliano. And that's a start, at least.

Corigliano is a showman, an entertaining and unashamed eclectic with a sense of humour and a flair for the bombastic and theatrical. His *Tournaments Overture* — though nowhere near top-notch Corigliano — was fairly typical: a rowdy piece of crowd-pleasing burlesque which at very least offered us the dazzling spectacle of every finely-tuned component of the Chicago orchestra jostling for a share of the limelight.

That's exactly what *Tournaments* is: a virtuosic contest where even the contra-

bassoon gets to be a star, and the piccolo is convinced he's broken up in a Shostakovich scherzo. Samuel Barber might not have discarded the wait-like allegretto at its heart but for the most part I was put in mind of Walton — the tang and spice of *Scapellato* and the serene discipline or precision.

Precision was something which weighed all too heavily on Solti's dispiriting account of Mozart's *Symphony No. 38*. What can one say about a Mozart performance which so signally fails to communicate the spiritual elevation of this music, that which renders so prosaically that which is elegant and surprising. Here was Mozart of regimented efficiency, clean-lined, fastidiously ordered, but so utterly impersonal and loveless.

Freer by its very nature, but still calculated by hair, was Solti's Tchaikovsky Fourth. The emotions here too often struck me as over-laid, the refulgent Chicago cellos, for instance, beautiful but fractionally too well drilled in the turning of the expressive corners. But at least Solti caught something of the melancholy and menace of the piece, ruthlessly screwing up tension from the moment that brassy fate motif first cleaves the air right through to a feverish, grandstand finale. It's a neon-brilliant band all right — one which knows intimately its conductor's every reflex — but whether or not it had a face of a heart on this occasion is a matter of opinion.

BRITTEN'S *Hymn To St Cecilia*, simple and euphonious and therefore demanding more precise tuning and balance than the most hair-raising modernities, well demonstrated the versatility and musicality of the BBC Singers. It also showed their ability to adapt to this hall (where ensemble can be

ruined by one over-enthusiastic performer) and to turn off the vibrato at will, suiting the voice to the occasion. Holmboe's *Hominis Dies* called for a more robust approach. This motet in three sections is brisk, athletic, determinedly plain and businesslike, eschewing all suggestions of harmonies or textures of other-worldly ecstasy. One admires Holmboe's energy and his honest, no-nonsense style; but the music evokes no mysteries.

Two choruses by Dallapiccola to words by a nephew of the late of the married women and beheaded men. Dallapiccola allows words and feelings and the mood of the moment to colour the music as Monteverdi might have done; but these are also perfectly balanced little compositions minor works of a major master.

Equally intriguing were Ligeti's *Three Fantasies* for 16 solo voices; generally slow moving, making imaginative use of many strange sound effects, including voices clustered tightly together at high levels, producing remarkable beats and overtones, and strange growling sounds from the basses that made me think of those Tibetan chants where all sing in a sort of unison at the lowest level their voices will reach.

Fenderecki's *Agnus Dei*, simple to the point of obviousness but also sure of touch, effective and moving, made me anxious to hear the new Polish Requiem of which it forms part.

Schoenberg's *Friede auf Erden*, uncharacteristic in its use of conjunct melody but not in its density of texture, is a noble work which taxed the singer's powers of endurance to the limit but was worth all efforts called for from performers and listeners.

ICA
Kenneth Rea

A Minute Too Late

ANY DOUBTS I previously had about Theatre de Complicité being dispiriting (as many Leecoq offspring are) was swept away in *A Minute Too Late*, their second major show, and easily the most entertaining offering of this year's Mime Festival.

It uses mime in a fresh and integrated way to examine attitudes towards death. And if that sounds an unpromising subject, let me add that Josef Houben, Marcello Magni and Simon McBurney create an endless supply of visual and verbal humour that keeps the audience in fits of laughter. There is no sense of compromise with these people; you just sit back and enjoy them.

Not only is their timing immaculate, but they use a densely constructed framework within which to ex-

plore some of the taboos and clichés connected with death. Often a scene is intercut with lightning fast impressions of the subject under the usual euphemisms, when bodies go berserk with anxiety, then suddenly return to polite normality.

The humour may be black, but it stops short of being sick. And the measure of Complicité's comic sophistication is that, after all the gags, they have the confidence to end on a note of genuine poignancy.

WIGMORE HALL
Edward Greenfield

Aldeburgh in London

THE FIRST ever Aldeburgh Festival concert in June 1948 opened not with the music of Benjamin Britten, its composer, but with Purcell, his G minor Chacony, cranking profoundly into a tiny frame. Aptly that same piece opened this first Aldeburgh in London concert, designed to advertise current Festival delights to Londoners in a programme by young musicians specially associated with Aldeburgh, the Snape Maltings and the work of the Britten-Pears School.

It was only last summer that four leading members of the Britten-Pears Orchestra formed themselves into the

Brindis String Quartet, promptly distinguishing themselves in the Maltings competition. The Purcell at the start had warmth, resonance and sweetness of matching to suggest an orchestra in miniature, and it was the quartet's performance of an amazing work of Britten's boyhood, his *Quartetino* of 1930, written when he was only 18, which crowned the occasion.

Few if any composers in Britain in 1930, however experienced, were writing quartets as adventurous as this in its headreeling dousing of tonality. It seems that the boys even avoided showing this example of incipient revolution to his teacher, Frank Bridge, whose own advanced style provides the piece's starting point. The Brindis performance showed what an attractive and stylish addition to the repertoire the Quartetino should now prove with its three laurel and sharply characterised movements.

Britten Canticles and realisations of Purcell provided the vocal element of the concert with three soloists ac-

companied by Iain Burnside. Two very English singers, the tenor Mark Tucker and the baritone James Meek, were matched against the warmly characterful black American countertenor Derek Ragin, who in 1983 won the first Purcell-Britten Prize for concert singers. The pity was that we heard Ragin so little, but he gave a deeply expressive account of his Purcell item, the elegiac Queen's Epitaph.

New to London was a work specially written last year for Sir Peter Pears, now no longer singing but as a reciter still as sharp and responsive as he was in his original recording of Walton's *Facade* 30 years ago. Robin Holloway's *Moments of Vision* sets some unexpected but memorable texts to warmly illustrative accompaniment from a chamber group including percussion (William Leckart), nicely balanced to allow the speaker a role that for once in this hybrid genre is fully musical.

Alex Hamilton's paperback review will appear tomorrow.



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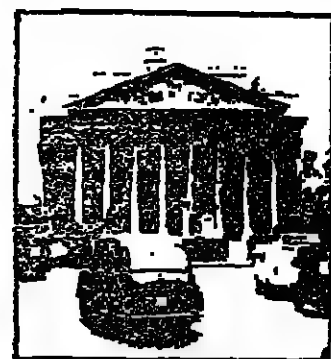
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That which we call a tax... by any other name would cost us just as much



ECONOMICS NOTEBOOK

Victor Keegan

IF I were Mrs Thatcher I would be saying thank goodness for the public sector, without which she would be unable to contemplate tax cuts.

Tax cuts to restore enterprise are, of course, at the core of the Government's fiscal policy. But they were supposed to be awarded when government borrowing

or public expenditure had been reduced to the pre-ordained guidelines. This is unlike in the United States where they believe that tax cuts help enterprise of themselves.

Indeed, early protagonists of supply side economics believed that tax cuts would create so much wealth that they would pay for themselves by generating extra tax revenue from an expanding economy which in turn would bring down the deficit. It sort of hasn't happened that way.

Mrs Thatcher's faith in the regenerative powers of tax cuts is only relative so she must get government borrowing from the public sector (or PSBR) down to the level prescribed in the ark of the Government's covenant — the Medium-term Financial Strategy. Her method of keeping borrowing down is to freeze or, if possible, cut the growth of public expenditure.

This has not proved possible because of the remorseless growth of unemployment which has increased spending on social security by over 30 per cent in real

terms since 1978/9 and by defence cuts over the same period) and interest on government debt (up almost 400 per cent).

This is where the public sector comes in. The Treasury has "neutralised" much of the overrun in spending by a combination of dubious accounting procedures and outrageous "backdoor" or surrogate taxation.

First, the accounting. As a result of an absurd convention — much criticised by the Commons Treasury Committee — the Government counts asset disposals (like British Telecom and BP) as negative public spending. In other words public expenditure in the financial year 1985/86 would be higher than the stated total of £132.1 billion but for £2.5 billion of disposals which reduce the total by that amount.

The Treasury has always argued that since such assets were regarded as increasing spending when they were acquired they should be regarded as negative spending when they are got rid of. But this takes no account

of the fact that the assets were acquired slowly over the course of the century while their sale is being concentrated into a period of very few years. Surely critics say, the income from such sale should be counted as funding borrowing (like sales of government stock) rather than reducing spending and therefore the size of the PSBR.

Sales of nationalised assets are expected to total £2.5 billion in the coming financial year. On top of that there are continuing sales of local authority assets, mainly council houses. Now it is one thing to sell assets and council houses which are under-occupied, but quite another to use the proceeds for tax cuts.

The proceeds would surely be better employed financing long term capital development particularly in high technology.

For let there be no mistake. The Government would not be in a position even to contemplate tax cuts in next month's Budget (given its stated borrowing ceilings) without such cuts. Indeed,

without income from asset sales they would be in a tax raising stance.

But that is not all. The Government has now raised into a major policy initiative the highly dubious practice of surrogate or backdoor taxation. It happens when the Treasury forces nationalised industries like gas, water and electricity to raise their prices by more than they were intending to.

This is done to boost their profits enabling them to repay their loans to the Treasury which automatically reduces the borrowing requirement because nationalised industry borrowings are part of it. Of course, selling off assets also has the effect of shipping borrowing by public enterprises out of the PSBR without the total amount of borrowing having changed at all.

Finally there is the less publicised fact that in the last two budgets, Mr Lawson has greatly reduced (by £1 billion) the Treasury's contribution to the National Insurance Fund. This means that contributions by companies and individuals will have to be much higher than

they otherwise would have been.

Quite apart from the fact that Mr Lawson has no right to appoint himself marketing manager of all the nationalised industries (he constantly tells us that Whitehall has no expertise in such matters) there is no doubt that the Chancellor's motives are suspect. The reason he is forcing utilities to raise prices by more than they want to is that he desperately needs the cash to fulfil his election pledges.

It is taxation in all but name. Indeed it is worse because he is raising government revenue from consumers of water, gas and electricity many of whom are too poor to pay income tax for the purpose of relieving the tax burden of existing tax payers. Why should the poor be milked again to lighten the load on those who are at least rich enough to be paying tax?

As a result of this subterfuge nationalised industries as a whole will be the poorer by the end of 1987 (according to last month's white paper) actually be net lenders to the Treasury rather than borrowers. The comparable situation

in the private sector would be if ICI lent money to Barclays instead of vice versa. Small wonder that Thames Water (forced to cut back on capital investment to meet the Government's repayment schedule) is leading the revolt with a "No tax on drinking water" campaign.

The idea of lending money to the banks was more to the Tories in Wonderland economics of Thatcherism rather than the Victorian principles of the Earl of Stockton's grandfather who like fellow businessmen of his era, borrowed in order to expand.

It is difficult to put an exact figure on it but if one adds asset sales reduced Treasury insurance contributions and dispersals of council houses on to surrogate taxation it could be something like £6 billion a year is being raised in this way to finance tax cuts.

In other words there would be no prospect of tax cuts without them. What will happen when there are no more assets to dispose of? Since it will coincide with the running down of North

Sea oil there will presumably have to be quite sharp increases other things being equal.

Selling assets to finance tax cuts is a bit like selling the furniture to give the kids a bit more pocket money. Those who accept the above argument, however, would also have to admit that the Chancellor's "fiscal stance" (balance between income revenue and borrowing) is not quite as tight as might appear. Indeed if you remove all the house and asset dispersals it would make the UK Budget deficit (£10 billion in the first nine months of the year) almost as a percentage of the whole economy (Gross domestic product).

But this does not alter the fact that Mr Lawson is distorting the national accounts. I await the first MP who asks a Parliamentary question about how much the national burden of taxation has increased adjusted for rates, insurance, surrogate taxation and asset sales. A man like Mr Lawson who makes great play of fiscal rectitude ought to know better.

Chambers of Commerce call for £1 bn infrastructure plan

Lawson urged to rethink

By John Hooper

In a submission which is completely at variance with the spreading plans set out by the Government in its recent White Paper, the Chamber of Commerce movement today calls on the Chancellor to launch a huge programme of infrastructure investment, rather than spend the money available to him on cuts in personal taxation.

Both the CBI and the TUC have been calling for greater investment in the infrastructure for more than a year now, partly as a way of alleviating unemployment and partly as a way of stimulating demand. Last month, the two organisations each presented papers arguing the case for greater spending on communications, sewers and so on to a

meeting of the National Economic Development Council.

The same meeting was also given a paper prepared by NEDO warning that large sections of the nation's infrastructure were in critical need of repair. The backlog of crucial repairs, maintenance and renewal would cost at least £2 billion to clear, NEDO warned.

It added that unless it was tackled soon the figure would rise steeply. In today's submission, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce proposes a capital outlay of £1 billion which, it says, could be financed by cuts in current spending and the large-scale disposal of buildings and land owned by the Property Services Agency and the nationalised industries.

The ABCS says that it accepts the case made out in a recent joint study by the Institute for Fiscal Studies and the London Business School, that an enhanced infrastructure programme would be the most effective means of creating new jobs, and thus stimulating demand.

"Our National Council" the submission says "is unanimous in preferring an increase in demand through an increase in wage-earning employment rather than by an increase in the after-tax income of those already in work."

But, it adds, a programme of infrastructure investment is "justifiable in its own right and not as some speedy and easy way of 'solving' unemployment."

The ABCS argues that any

such programme would need to be spread across a wide field of infrastructure projects. The projects it recommends are:

- Improving communications (the construction and/or improvement of roads and the electrification of railways).
- Clearing derelict land.
- Improving the water and sewerage systems.
- Making direct or indirect contributions to the repair, maintenance, improvement and replacement of the housing stock.

The chamber also calls for the imposition of a ceiling on business rates and introduction of a programme to reduce National Insurance contributions made by both employers and employees.

Hope for cut in bank rates

By Hamish McTear

Financial authorities are understood to hope that despite poor money supply and borrowing figures this week, the markets will still allow a cut in bank base rates from the present level of 14 per cent.

But the Treasury suspects that the underlying growth of money supply for several months may have been faster than the official figures suggest. This is because the rate at which money is being turned over—the velocity of circulation—may itself have risen sharply, while the figures themselves seemed under reasonable control.

Contrary to some reports, the Treasury has no particular specific target for bank base rates. There is no particular aim to see base rates back to 12 per cent, but no further. But the Treasury accepts that, being money supply, it is in the middle of its target range, it will not be possible for there to be any early return to base rates in single figures.

Money supply targets are in any case expected to be cut in the budget, under the Government's Medium Term Financial Strategy.

Though the money supply figures, to be published on Tuesday, are the centre of the market's attention, the Treasury has also to be deeply concerned about the trend of public spending. This is likely to push the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement above £10 billion this year, that is £21 billion above target level.

In recent speeches the Chancellor has argued that the latest fall in the pound on the exchanges has caused a rethink of budget arithmetic, cutting the scope for tax cuts. This, in theory, would be because the fall of sterling tends both to boost demand for exports and to encourage the substitution of home-produced goods for more expensive imports. The Government would therefore have to compensate for this by taking a tighter fiscal stance.

But in fact the leeway for tax cuts in the budget had already been whittled away even before sterling's recent fall. By government over-spending, both by departments and by local authorities, as well as by the additional cost of the miners' strike.

The Government's new worries about the velocity of circulation are additional to concern over the money figures themselves.

Westland boss lobbies for helicopter programme

By Maggie Brown

Westland, Britain's only helicopter manufacturer, is mounting an intensive Whitehall lobbying campaign backed by the Department of Trade and Industry, aimed at persuading Defence Secretary, Mr Michael Heseltine to commit £500 million this spring for a fleet of new troop transport helicopters.

Sir Basil Blackwell, chief executive and deputy chairman of the Yeovil-based firm said yesterday that if the MoD delays or hangs fire until next year, then the consequences will be serious for the company but not catastrophic.

At the root of the lobbying is Westland's desperate need for a large, secure order for its WC 30 transport helicopters, which have been developed since 1979 at a cost of £150 million, including R&D backing of £40 million as both a civilian and military vehicle. It was in fact designed to help Westland expand from being solely dependent on the military.

Sir Basil says Westland has secured civilian orders worth £100 million for the WC bus but not sufficient to justify further

development, but has so far failed to secure the "degree of military commitment" from its traditional customer, the Ministry of Defence, now engrossed in efforts to hold down military spending.

It is urging that MoD commit itself to buying 100 upgraded WC300 helicopters for delivery from 1988 onward which will be used by the RAF to fly Army troops around. But the project called Sir Basil Target 404 (AST 404) is still a proposal, and French and American helicopters are also being evaluated for the task. Up to now the MoD has bought British helicopters.

The lobbying is being presented in crisis terms. Sir Basil said yesterday: "I wouldn't want anyone to think that the world comes to an end without the order."

He also denied that the company faced the prospect of virtually empty workshops after the end of 1987, pointing to the Royal Navy contract for replacement Sea Kings, and a recently won £65 million from India for the W30, which runs until 1990, but is an order heavily dependent on UK Government aid. But these are not sufficient to justify further



Sir Basil Blackwell

represented by the AST project, if it goes Westland's way. The RAF order would be worth £300 million for Westland, with spares and training adding an estimated £200 million to the total bill. The new helicopters, if ordered, would replace 90 ageing Wessex and 40 Puma helicopters.

NEWS IN BRIEF

SOME 65 per cent of British organisations spend less than half a per cent of their annual turnover on training, according to a survey by the Industrial Society published today. The survey of 134 organisations in all areas of the economy, is the first of its kind to be carried out.

Mr Gilles Desmons of the Industrial Society, who conducted the inquiry, said: "Britain seems to be spending substantially less on training than most of its competitors. Although direct comparisons are difficult, we know that some American companies are spending as much as 3 per cent of their sales revenue on training."

TWO years of static energy demand have outlasted the demand for the industry by the Government and the assumptions based on them, says a report published today. In October 1982, the Department of Energy told the Sizewell inquiry that, assuming the economy grew by 2.5 per cent, the annual demand for primary energy would be in the region of 375 million tonnes of coal equivalent by the end of the decade.

A NEW body to coordinate research and development in the offshore supply industry is called for in a report published today by the National Economic Development Office.

IRAN is prepared to begin shuttling crude oil this week from its Kharg Island oil terminal to ships waiting in the southern end of the Persian Gulf, foreign industry sources in Tehran report.

Tax loophole remains open

By Peter Rodgers, City Editor

The Government has been unable to block a serious loophole in the more to deduction of tax at source on bank interest. All the big clearing banks confirmed yesterday that they would continue to offer deposit accounts in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man which would pay interest gross.

The accounts can be opened through any High Street bank branch in mainland Britain, in a routine manner by asking for the facility. The accounts have the same interest rate and conditions as at mainland branches, but interest will not be deducted at source. It can be transferred to current accounts in mainland branches without obligation on the Channel Island or Isle of Man branches to notify the inland Revenue.

The inland Revenue and the banks believe that the offshore accounts will not prove attractive

to taxpayers, who will still be fully liable to declare the interest they earn to the taxman at home. The interest will also be taxable at 30 per cent for basic rate taxpayers, compared with 25 per cent on interest when it is deducted at source under the new "composite rate," to be paid by the banks.

However for non-taxpayers, including children and old people, it is an offshore account would offer one of the few places, apart from National Savings where they could get interest without deduction of tax. Under the composite rate system, they cannot reclaim their tax. The benefits are passed on to (paying) depositors, who get the advantageous rate of 25 per cent as a result.

Although there is a tax advantage to ordinary taxpayers in getting interest at the composite rate, net of only 25 per cent tax, there would be a considerable deposit of more than an offshore account. The first

year's interest would be assessed in arrears, after the tax returns are filed in.

Under the present system, which ends in April, banks are required to tell the inland Revenue of all interest payments above a certain level, thought to be £150. However this reporting system has never existed for the Channel Islands and Isle of Man banks, including branches of the major British banks.

An inland Revenue spokesman confirmed that there were no reporting arrangements and said that if the interest were paid to a mainland current account — this would not come within the reporting requirements either. NatWest and Midland said that any of their interest paying accounts could be opened offshore, through a mainland branch, while Barclays said its branches would only accept an offshore deposit of more than £2,000.

CBI sets up skills agency

By Maggie Brown

A new national agency which aims to tackle the shortages in information technology is being set up by the Confederation of British Industry with the support of 17 major electronics, computer and engineering companies.

The Information Technology Skills Agency will be adding its pressure for a broader range of technical and useful skills — maths, physics and computer studies — to be taught at schools, and for the expansion of computer sciences, electronics, systems and software engineering places at polytechnics and universities. This is designed to increase the flow of suitable employees for industry.

The initiative has been encouraged by the Government, although the House of Lords Science & Technology select committee has just said the problem of shortages of technical staff will not be solved by government funding should be set up at the Science & Engineering Research Council.

The CBI's IT Skills Agency will be chaired by Sir Robert Clayton, former technical director of GEC, one of the supporting companies, and a member of the University Grants Committee. It will also try to make sure businesses upgrade and update their technical staff, and offer them conversion courses to new skills.

Meanwhile, university plans

to help meet the growing skills shortages by setting up information technology institutes to train extra graduates could be in danger of running out of steam because of government indecision about finding the funding for extra students.

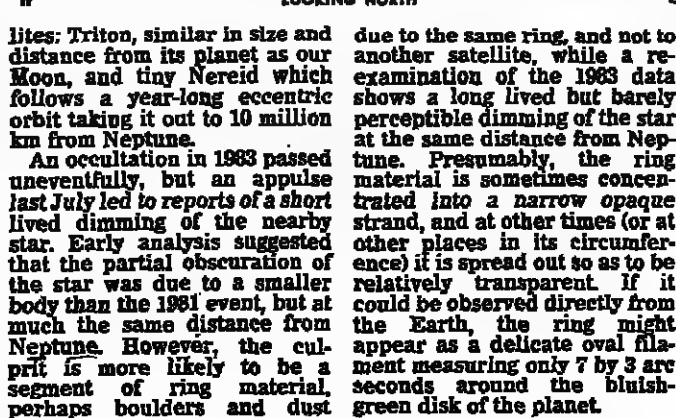
Salford University, at a recent meeting with government ministers, was dismayed to be told that no decision on a bold initiative for an IT institute had yet been made and says it is in danger of missing the academic year 1985, let alone its target start date of October 1985. Mr Ian Powell, Salford's deputy registrar, said: "Our meeting was very frustrating. There was no sign of when to expect a decision either."

THE NIGHT SKY: February 1985

by Alan Pickup

Ring for Neptune

The maps show the planets and brighter stars as they appear at 22.00 GMT on February 1, 21.00 GMT on February 15, and 20.00 GMT on February 28. The motions of Mars (M) and Venus (V) during the second half of the month are shown by the arrows.



like Triton, similar in size and distance from its planet as our Moon, and tiny Nereid which follows a year-long eccentric orbit taking it out to 10 million km from Neptune.

An occultation in 1983 passed uneventfully, but an appulse last July led to reports of a short lived dimming of the nearby star. Early analysis suggested that the partial obscuration of the star was due to a smaller body than the 1981 event, but it could be observed directly from the Earth, the ring might appear as a delicate oval filament measuring only 7 by 3 arc seconds around the bluish-green disk of the planet.

The solar system

Venus has the leading role in a star-studded evening sky this

month, and reaches its greatest brilliancy at magnitude -4.5 on February 28. At present, it stands some 34 degrees high in the south-south-east at sunset, moving to set in the west at about 21.30 GMT. By the month's end, it stands further to the west at sunset and follows a more northerly arc to the west-north-western horizon where it sets at 21.50. As its distance falls from 92 million to 67 million km, Venus swells from 27 to 40 arc seconds in diameter and changes from 46% to 26% sunlit.

The small but brilliant crescent form should be evident in binoculars later in the month, and might be glimpsed without optical aid as the planet slips closer to inferior conjunction between the Sun and Earth

at the beginning of April. Look for Venus to "catch up" with the Earth as it moves more quickly along its orbit between the Sun and the Earth, while Mars is lagging further and further behind the Earth on its slower more distant orbit.

Mercury, at superior conjunction on the far side of the Sun on February 13, will not be seen this month. Jupiter, magnitude -1.9, is slow to reappear following conjunction in January, and rises by the end of February it rises in the south-east only one hour before the Sun.

Saturn appears as a bright star in the morning constellation Libra, moving slowly eastwards against the stars less than 4 degrees south-east of Gamma

Librae and some 14 degrees from Venus in "catching up" with the Earth as it moves more quickly along its orbit between the Sun and the Earth, while Mars is lagging further and further behind the Earth on its slower more distant orbit.

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later. Both faint planets are far to the south of the celestial equator and poorly placed for study from our northern latitudes.

A Christmas nova
The brightest nova of 1984 was found in the small constellation of Vulpecula, between Cygnus and Aquila, by the amateur astronomer Peter Collins in California on December 22. From magnitude 6.8 at first sight, it brightened to perhaps magnitude 5.5 on about Christmas Day, and then began its fade back to obscurity. Although visible in the western evening sky during December, Vulpecula has now moved to the eastern morning sky where the nova may still be visible through binoculars.

Diary

Feb 2 18.45 Minimum of Algor.
Feb 3 12.15 Venus 3 deg N of Mars.
Feb 12 08.00 Mars 3 deg N of Saturn.
Feb 13 08.00 Saturn 3 deg N of Mars.
Feb 14 08.00 Uranus 2 deg N of Mars.
Feb 15 08.00 Neptune 4 deg N of Mars.
Feb 16 15.15 Venus 4 deg N of Mars.
Feb 17 15.15 Venus 4 deg N of Mars.
Feb 18 15.15 Venus 4 deg N of Mars.
Feb 19 08.00 Mercury in superior conjunction.
Feb 19 15.15 Venus 4 deg N of Mars.
Feb 20 08.00 Mars 3 deg N of Mars.
Feb 21 08.00 Mars 3 deg N of Mars.
Feb 22 08.00 Mars 3 deg N of Mars.
Feb 23 08.00 Mars 3 deg N of Mars.
Feb 24 08.00 Mars 3 deg N of Mars.
Feb 25 08.00 Mars 3 deg N of Mars.
Feb 26 08.00 Mars 3 deg N of Mars.
Feb 27 08.00 Mars 3 deg N of Mars.
Feb 28 08.00 Mars 3 deg N of Mars.

Thriving in an electronic climate

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Maggie Brown talks to a man of action in a modern-day ivory tower



Sir Henry Chilver: Britain's chief technologist

A LONG line of battered briefcases stands temporarily abandoned against the wall of Sir Henry Chilver's spacious, otherwise austere vice-chancellor's office at the Cranfield Institute of Technology.

They have been hurriedly dumped by a man of action, and provide the only visual sign of the range of roles filled by this intense, elegant, academic go-getter whose ability to thrive in the harsh electronic times of 1985 seems in direct contrast to the experiences of the dons of Oxford.

For, in a series of ever-upward progressions under both former Labour and current Conservative administrations, Sir Henry (knighthood followed by a baronetcy) has emerged from his Cranfield power-base to become — effectively — Britain's chief technologist, our leading exponent of the crucial but hitherto neglected art of applying research efforts to useful products for industry and commerce. A master, too, at getting industry to fund research, something universities are only just getting down to.

Sir Henry is an academic engineer, the product of traditional universities and honours — Bristol, Cambridge, London. But since 1970 when he became the first vice-chancellor of Cranfield he has

increasingly struck out on an independent path. He has fashioned his own special ivory tower — actually an upgraded aeronautics college on an air base near Milton Keynes — into a unique, profit-making corporation.

Heavenly manna to government

Its business is applied education, contract research for industry, and spin-off profit-making developments, but all focused on short and long-term post-graduate courses for about 5,000 students a year in industrial and technologically useful topics.

There is nothing else like it in Britain: CIT is our nearest thing to MIT, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It has to hold down artificially the percentage of foreign students — Japanese included — clamouring to get in.

"Here at Cranfield, we are genuinely trying to be part of the system, contributing to it, rather than standing off," he says.

He speaks approvingly of the teaching hospital, where student doctors and researchers learn on real patients, as an ideal forum for learning. Industry is more complicated, but Cranfield has six spin-off companies already harvesting some of its research, and he is encouraged to set them up within the university frame-

work, and although they are tenured and get standard university pay, it is supplemented by the degree of outside work brought in: the average uplift is between 10-20 per cent.

At a time when Oxford University turns up doddish noses in protest at Mrs Thatcher's education cuts and refuses her an honorary degree, his stance and words are heavenly manna and music to government. Cranfield's gross income rises each year. It jumped by a third to £40 million in 1984.

Of this £7 million was a one-off gain from winning the Defence Ministry contract against competition from Southampton and Loughborough Universities to run the Royal College of Military Science.

This expands Cranfield's influence on to a new "campus," at Shrivenham, near Swindon, and the M4 technology belt, and it is beginning to feel the Chilver push.

"You will see the industrial income of Shrivenham build up. That is my policy, not just to get defence industries on to the campus, but to expand the overall spin-off from defence education into teaching and research," he says.

Sir Henry is not, in fact, a Thatcherite — he is regarded as a pliable man, who bends with the political wind. Businessmen have long recog-

nised his commercial nous, and have rewarded him. He sits on four company boards, including that of Hill Samuel, the merchant bank, and he fully understands the workings of Whitehall, the public sector (he was chairman of the Post Office between 1980 and 1981) and increasingly, it seems, the City.

He is performing a crucial money-raising task in helping to set up the controversial independent information technology institute at Milton Keynes — as chairman of the Milton Keynes Development Corporation where a site should be the least of the worries.

The first college of manufacturing

Even Sir Henry's supporters raise doubts about the value of a post-graduate college, detached to a traditional undergraduate body of students and facilities. It has also loosened arrows from the traditional academic world, which is making its bid for more resources, to expand in crucial areas of skills shortages.

Shading in on this winter's discontent

John Torode asks whether the TUC and the CBI can sort out the problem of union recognition



WORKING BRIEF

STAFF at the headquarters of the Royal National Institute for the Blind struck briefly last week. They were demanding recognition from their union, the National Union of Journalists and the print union Sogat '82. As a result, production of braille books for the blind was disrupted. Had the media not been so involved with the coming collapse (or otherwise) of the pit strike, the guilty men would undoubtedly have been not merely named but well and truly nailed to the wall.

Short of leaving the dead unburied or setting up posters to decide who merits urgent hospital attention, what would you do to deny the blind their bedside read?

And yet, in context, what else could you do? The RNIB strikers claim (and let us accept their claim for the moment) that a majority of the employees in question have already signed up with the NUJ or Sogat '82. It is quite an achievement. An unrecognised union recruiting in a non-union concern section claims a majority membership.

A lot of potential recruits refuse to sign on the dotted line (and pay their subs) because they think it will brand them as troublemakers with the boss. Others say they would be delighted to join once the union is recognised. Until then, they would rather keep their couple of quid a week. Why pay something for nothing?

So Sogat '82 and the NUJ have both scored a formal democratic success and, in a cold, hard world, chalked up a thumping recruiting triumph. All of which is irrelevant to the question of whether or not they gain recognition.

There is no obligation in British law for an employer to recognise any union, however representative. Equally, he can, if he so desires and has the clout to get away with it, drag his employees into a union which they may not think to be much cop.

That is one reason why "sunrise" companies, new and small and British-based or small and smallish and headquartered in the US or Japan, are increasingly busy to create what their brochures

describe as "a union-free environment." Otherwise they attempt to hand over recruitment to a single union which, in return, accepts a no-strike deal.

Another reason for non-unionism or so-called "sweetheart" deals may well be that a number of employees out there in the growth belt are pretty snuffy about unions — more so as their "sunrise" bosses, as a matter of policy, pay over the odds and deliberately provide the best possible conditions. If you can keep the union out (or under control) at the price of a few potted plants, a decent, one-class canteen and a generous incentive bonus scheme then you are on a winner. No need to drag down your staff when they accept non-unionism or "new unionism" voluntarily.

"Rebel" union branches are also denied the legal right to change unions or launch their own do-it-yourself effort if they feel neglected and ill-used.

Long before the NUM came under strain, such different groups as Daily Telegraph journalists, British Leyland toolmakers, British Rail signalmen, Heathrow maintenance workers and assorted dockers had flirted with the prospect of taking themselves off to do business elsewhere.

All such efforts were stifled at birth. No TUC affiliate would accept an application from a breakaway branch of another union. The TUC would not accept a "breakaway" as an independent union, however democratic and representative. Ask the Notts miners. And few traditional employers would do business with a breakaway.

and recognition procedures. The answer was a polite "Thanks but no thanks."

In the days of their power and glory, our unions preferred brute force and middle to legalistic procedures. In the US, in contrast, unions have a legal right of access to an unorganised workforce. If the union can recruit a significant number of members, an independent agency is legally obliged to organise a recognition ballot. If enough workers vote for the union then the employer is under a legal obligation to recognise that union and to bargain with it "in good faith."

The downside, and there is always a downside, is that, if the ballot goes against the union (if the workers themselves decide they do not want to be organised) then it is an offence to put the screws on the boss to enforce recognition. Secondary strikes at his suppliers or customers, boycotts, mass pickets and the like are criminal offences until a couple of years have passed.

Think of the riots at Grunwick which such a scheme would have avoided. An independent ballot would have resolved the bitterly contested issue of percentage of employees who wanted a union. After that (whatever way the results came out) a hostile employer and a union with the bit between its teeth, would have had to accept democratic decision making and the law of the land.

So, too, with breakaways. There is, in the US, a set legal procedure which a "local" union has to follow if it wishes to take its custom elsewhere, either by going it alone or by signing up with a new national union. If that is followed then, once again, the employer ends up with an obligation to recognise and bargain with the rebels. If such a prospect had been on Arthur Scargill's mind this time last year he might have paid more attention to the constitution and conventions of his union.

Two years after the bitterness of the 1986 general strike and the eventual smashing of the miners' six-month stoppage, "moderate" industrialists and union bosses chaired by Ben Turner of the TUC drew up new, collaborative rules for the industrial relations game. Sometime within the next 12 months I confidently expect similar talks. High on the list is likely to be some way of rationalising and democratising union recognition. With luck it will help those who perform socially admirable functions such as producing braille books for the blind.

CREATIVE AND MEDIA

Scottish Office - Press Officer

Initially London-based

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The work includes planning and arranging media coverage for statements and releases; briefing Ministers, and the Parliamentary Lobby; Fleet Street and London correspondents of the foreign press; arranging media interviews with Ministers and liaison with other government departments. When Parliament is in session you will spend some weeks working in Scotland. After 2 years in London you may be expected to work in Edinburgh or Glasgow where there will be opportunities to develop your career within the Scottish Information Office.

You must have a good journalistic or public relations background and a good knowledge of Scottish affairs and administration. The ability to work quickly and accurately under pressure is essential. A good knowledge of the Parliamentary system advantageous.

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For further details and an application form (to be returned by 22 February 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1B, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G(2)634.

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GWASG GREGYNOG

The Gregory Press, wholly owned by the University of Wales, wishes to make an appointment owing to the retirement in May of its Controller, Mr. Eric Gee. An ideal candidate would be a book-designer familiar with, and able to carry out, all printing processes to the existing high standards; an experienced assistant is in post. Other duties will include estimating, ordering, and the arrangement of all artwork (illustration, binding etc.). The Press might consider a part-time appointment on a non-resident basis, or a contract for a limited period.

Salary by negotiation. Applications to: The Wardens, Gregory Press, Powys, SY16 3PW. (088 587 224) by 8 March 1985. Further particulars may be obtained from him. Candidates are welcome to visit Gregory Press, preferably by prior arrangement.

Considerable changes in the motor industry are forecast in the next ten years. Roy Harry looks ahead

BMW, Porsche, and Jaguar — in Europe's rich reservoir of design

Collaboration in the teeth of the hurricane

THE question raised by, to use a vague word, the overview of the motor industry presented in these columns last week by Daniel Jones, UK team leader of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology programme, is how, then, do all these developments change the structure and location of the industry during the next decade or so?

Contrary to the view widely shared a few years ago, Mr Jones and his colleagues do not see a further reduction in the number of car producers around the world. The final rationalisation of the industry to a handful of megaproducers is not going to happen, he said at the recent Stockholm motor show — which must have been good news for his primarily Swedish audience.

"But this does not mean that life is going to be easy for anyone. The changes still to come are considerable and the uncertainties enormous. Great skills and foresight will be needed to walk this tightrope through a hurricane of change."

"One strategy for medium-sized producers, already followed by Saab and Volvo, is to move into market segments where much higher margins can be earned per vehicle. These companies have to concentrate upon their areas of strength and trade in their weaknesses, being willing to enter all sorts of collaborations and arrangements with other producers."

"These might range from buying in major components, to licence production of such items as even a complete model (such as the Honda

Civic-Rover 200) to full joint development and production of new models and major components (such as the Ford/Rover XX and the CVT system involving Volvo, Fiat, and Ford).

"This is not always easy to do and the choice of partner is critical — but it will be an essential part of the strategy of almost every medium-sized producer in the future."

"A similar pattern of cooperation is also emerging between the larger makers such as that between Toyota and GM in California — something that will become a major feature of the industry during the next decade or so — cooperation in the short term seems to make continuing competition among a larger number of firms essential for success."

Firms will build a smaller number of plants in each major production centre where much higher margins can be earned per vehicle. These companies have to concentrate upon their areas of strength and trade in their weaknesses, being willing to enter all sorts of collaborations and arrangements with other producers."

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number of man hours required to build a car.

"Recent estimates conclude that even some of the most promising Third World sites such as Korea have substantially higher costs than the current world leaders, Japan. Similarly the production of major mechanical components such as engines and transmissions call for heavy investment in automated tooling, very little relatively highly skilled labour, a very high and continuous plant utilisation, and no interruptions in the supply to assembly factories abroad. None of these is a natural advantage of the developing countries — and do not forget that bulky components are relatively expensive to transport across the globe."

Mr Jones concludes that many of the activities necessary for motor-car production will continue in the OECD countries and that the bulk of Third World production will be taken to supply domestic market needs. "Europe's main strength lies in its product technology and design where it is currently dominating the upper and sporting end of the world market. This strength derives from the diversity of the European base and by a conviction that this was the only way of establishing a place in the emerging world oligopoly."

"With hindsight, the European industry was distracted by a desire to mirror the strength of the US producers in having a global production base and by a conviction that this was the only way of establishing a place in the emerging world oligopoly."

"Volkswagen and Renault have, for different reasons, paid a high price for this. VW through suffering from production and quality prob-

lems that used to bedevil the US industry and Renault by being deflected from an essential and timely renewal of a product range by establishing themselves in the United States."

Mr Jones also sees a distraction in the attempts by many manufacturers to copy Ford in Europe in developing "world cars" with no particular national nor producer attributes just at a time when the market was demanding more differentiated products."

"The major weakness of the European industry is the persistence of overcapacity — currently about 12.5 million cars a year while European demand is only 10.5 million: exports of 2 million are matched by a similar number of imports from Japan and Eastern Europe."

"As long as this situation remains, competition in the European market will remain cut-throat, depressing profitability at a time when the European industry needs to invest in new technology and new products and to adjust the costs of distribution to a larger proportion of the sales price of the car."

Mr Jones says that the search for substantial reductions in the cost of distribution will lead to a complete reorganisation throughout Europe in which many sacred cows will be slaughtered. Perhaps Austin Rover selling cars in German supermarkets and Sinclair's mail order operation (however ludicrous the vehicle might be) bear some lessons for us all.

"We must also begin to think in Europe about what post-Japanese management is going to look like: the diversity of management systems in Europe could be a strength in experimenting in different directions. And as we reduce the costs of design and production, the cost of distribution looms as a bigger proportion of the sales price of the car."

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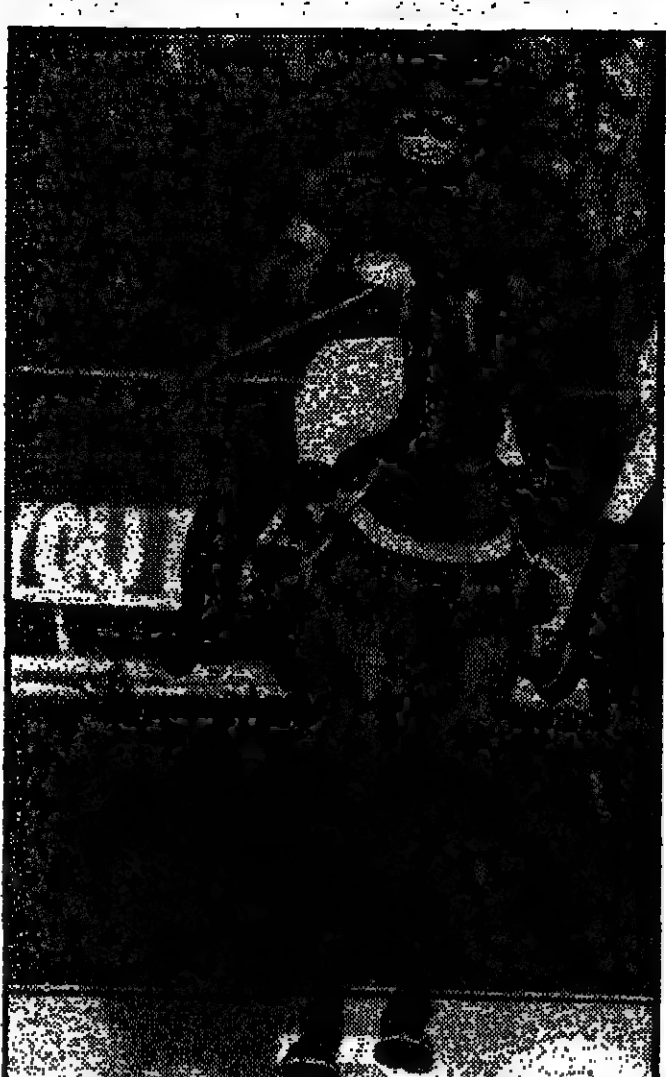
Bookies cut Everseal odds

D RACING

Chris Hawkins

Two important messages to emerge from racing last week were that Fred Winter's horses are back in form and that John Frenchman will ride the stable's Schweppes runner Everseal at Newbury on Saturday.

Winter ended the week with five winners in three days, which encouraged bettors that the stable can land its first ever Schweppes with Everseal - cut from 20-1 to 12-1 by Hill's and Ladbrokes, but still on offer at 16-1 with Coral.



Karenmore and Jonjo O'Neill on their way to victory in the Scilly Isles Novice Chase at Sandown

Jonjo O'Neill was thus unable to work the odds for backers of Nohabundum but he obliged in brilliant style on Karenmore, who upset hot favourite Townley Stone in the Scilly Isles Novice Chase.

O'Neill's brilliance was seen when he stayed with Karenmore after the seven-year-old had made bad mistakes going down the back straight after setting such a good gallop that Townley Stone was in trouble after a mile. Not surprisingly, Karenmore was very tired on

more run before going to Cheltenham for the Arkle Chase. Desert Orchid won the Oteley Hurdle by a comfortable ten lengths from Schweppes - hope Mr Moonraker, now 16-1 from 28-1 with Ladbrokes.

David Elsworth said Desert Orchid can only go on a right-hand track which would seem to explain his previous poor effort in the Sweeps Hurdle. It will not be lost on supporters of Brown's Gazette, however, that on Kempton's right-handed circuit, Desert Orchid was shamed 15 lengths on Boxing Day.

Ireland's best chance of upsetting Brown's Gazette would seem to lie with Ararun, who took his winning sequence to six when trotting up in the Greenfield Novice Hurdle at Leopardstown on Saturday. Ararun is generally on offer at 14-1.

Another significant performance at Leopardstown was put up by Greasepaint, who finished third in the National odds. Corals and Ladbrokes now make him 10-1 joint favourite with Lucky Vane.

With the winter string in form Firing Party (2.0) should be hard to beat in the Bet With The Tote Novice Hurdle at Fontwell this afternoon and with the likes of Maganoyos and Cat Eyes in the field, the price should not be too cramped.

At Wolverhampton there will be a good betting race for the Beeky Handicap Hurdle. Haven Air (4.15) won it last year and showed enough when fourth to Lohengrin at Wincanton recently to suggest that John Spearing will again have him in good shape.

John Webber was worried by the poor performance of Townley Stone, who was quickly labouring and never jumping with fluency. Webber said the horse had been abnormally quiet when shed the previous day and had been lying in his box in the morning - something he never does. Assuming Townley Stone recovers he will have one

SPORT IN BRIEF

Douglas so close

TABLE TENNIS: Desmond Douglas came within three points of becoming the first Englishman to win the European Top Twelve event in Barcelona yesterday, writes Richard Eaton. The event was won by nine victories by Andrzej Grubba of Poland, who also won three major tournaments in England last month. But Douglas, a marvellous left-hander against Grubba, from two games down to level at 10-10 in the fifth, before finally losing 18-21 - continued just a little longer, the British left-hander would have become champion.

Instead five players finished with seven wins, and a lengthy dispute over the final placings followed. Jindrich Panasyk of Czechoslovakia was eventually awarded second place, and Douglas, beaten by three of the other candidates, appeared likely to be awarded sixth position.

But the England No. 1 proved that, at the age of 28, he is still at the forefront of the game, particularly as one of his victims was the European champion, Ulf Bengtsson of Sweden, whom he beat 21-10, 21-18, 21-18.

BOXING: Eusebio Pedraza, the WBA featherweight champion since 1978, successfully defended his title for the nineteenth time on Saturday when he beat fellow Panamanian Jorge Lujan on points before a sell-out crowd in Panama City, writes W. J. Weatherby.

After winning some hard fought exchanges earlier on, the 31-year-old Pedraza, the long-reigning of all the current world champions, gradually wore Lujan down, and dominated the late rounds. Lujan, who had not knocked out Lujan, the former WBA bantamweight champion, after putting him down in the fourteenth round. Pedraza said he wanted to "punish" Lujan.

Pedraza appeared on American television after the fight to challenge the top US contenders: he has been slowing down in his last three fights, and is obviously running out of time to arrange some big-money bouts before he retires. If he wins his next defence, he will equal the record of Abe Attell, who had 20 successful featherweight defences between 1906-12.

SAILING: Charley Scott's boat, Smiles, one of the smallest of the competitors, was yesterday confirmed as the overall winner of the opening race in this year's Southern Ocean Racing Conference, writes Bob Fisher. The 41-ft Smiles, a corrected time 90sec faster than Dennis Connor's Lobo in the 138-mile Boca Grande Race.

The second race, from St Petersburg to Fort Lauderdale, started yesterday in brisk north-easterly, with the 74 boats setting spinnakers on their way out of Tampa Bay. The 370-mile course takes the fleet outside the Florida Keys, and the leaders are expected to finish early tomorrow morning.

SQUASH: Sussex won the women's intercounty championship for the first time yesterday, beating Kent in the deciding match at Bromley, Essex, the pre-tournament favourites, finished third. Nottingham, champions two years ago, could only muster four set players throughout the week, and failed to win a match.

TENNIS: Jimmy Connors, the No. 1 seed, crashed out of the US national indoor championship in Memphis on Saturday, losing 1-6, 4-6 to Stefan Edberg of Sweden. At the end of the match Connors, who has been having problems adjusting to his new graphite racket, smashed it in two.

Edberg meets Yannick Noah of France in the final. Noah, seeded No. 3, survived to match points to beat the No. 2 seed, Eliot Teltscher, 3-6, 6-1, 7-5.

ATHLETICS: Valerie Brisco-Hooks of the US set a world record in the women's 440-yard race at the Dallas indoor meeting on Saturday, clipping three-tenths of a second off the old mark with a time of 52.98sec. Eamonn Coghlan of Ireland, running his first-ever indoor two miles and Doima Melinte of Romania in the 880 yards established meeting records.

FENCING: Linda Martin failed in her attempt to regain the De Beaumont Cup, Britain's major women's international foil tournament, losing 5-4 to the French No. 1, Laurence Modiane.

CYCLO-CROSS: Steve Dounce regained the British Open title at Sutton Park, Birmingham, yesterday, beating the defending champion, Chris Young, by 1 minute, 0.5 seconds in a fast race over 15 miles. Dounce also led his club, Wembley Nicospot, to the team prize.

Matthew Engel reports from Kanpur on the fifth Test

England's openers steer safety path

CRICKET

ENGLAND have only two remaining objectives in India: to score 384 in order to kill the Kanpur Test stone dead, and to catch the plane to Australia next Friday. Yesterday they made considerable progress towards the first goal, following another giant-sized opening stand between Tim Robinson and Graeme Fowler.

At the end of the third day England were 163 for one in response to India's 553 for eight declared, with Robinson, who has played once again with skill and determination of the purest Test match quality, 84 not out and Fowler, who has played the follow-on, effectively drawn the match, and won the series. We are about to witness either an horrendous conspiracy or a cosmic bore.

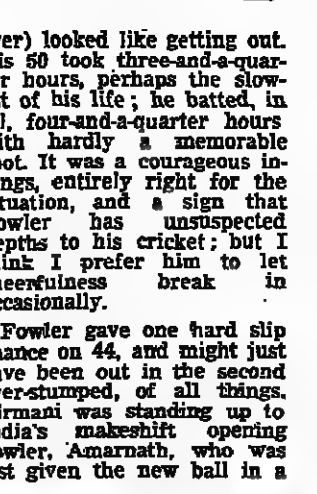
This is where cricket is unique. All the Brits out here have been willing themselves towards two more days of utter tedium. Among the players, there was a remarkable test of mood: an absolute fixation that England's success, so painstakingly won, could not be thrown away now.

India declared half-an-hour after the start, and the only England wicket fell half-an-hour before the close. Robinson and Fowler, who had broken the England first-wicket record against India in Madras when they put on 178, this time compiled a stand of 161 four runs more, and they would have beaten the old Richardson-Puller mark once again.

Robinson both outscored and outlasted Fowler, who on a day when very little turned, evidently expected a ball from Shastri to do something out of the right, and was caught behind when it went straight on. But in several respects Fowler's innings was the more remarkable. The stiff neck that kept him off the field on the second day had turned, by Friday night, into a raging fever and a temperature of 102.

It was lucky that Saturday was the rest day. In any case, Fowler had made contingency plans to open the batting himself, and it looked all through Saturday as though he would have to carry them out. Then Fowler emerged, weak but smiling, at dinner-time, to announce that he was all set to spend five hours blocking. And he almost did.

Fowler never (well, hardly



ROBINSON: Off-side power

ever) looked like getting out. His 50 took three-and-a-quarter hours, perhaps the slowest in his career, and that is very good indeed. If he is still a class or three below his idol, Boycott, he is never as strokeless and far more selfless, and that counts for a lot. It is strange, and a bit odd, that after this 32nd and last Test of the three years of the ban, one or other of the openers will almost certainly have to go to accommodate Gooch.

The most wonderful part of the day came early on, before India declared. Cowans and Foster had the new ball and, taking their time, bowled five overs, which brought 28 runs, the wicket of Kapil (caught at mid-off), and a good deal of argument about what the batsmen's spikes were doing to the pitch.

Everyone understood, quietly, that there were three elements to Gavaskar's decision to bat on the morning: the heavy roller, a few more runs, and a bit of roughening-up. England were on to the last in no time. After the first over, they complained to the umpires, and getting spent much of his time in the field parading up and down the wicket, head down, like a permanent-way inspector looking for loose sleepers outside Kanpur Central. One would sympathise with England rather than India: one was entitled to feel that Gavaskar might have thought played absolutely no part in their decision to bat on into the fourth morning in Madras.

Anyhow, it did not do India much good. England had a few awkward moments in the last half-hour, when Gavaskar had just come in, but by then a large part of the crowd, sensing that nothing exciting was going to happen, had gone home. Some of the last of the game should reach points when everybody might as well go home. If those ringer buggers can get a draw, surely England's cricket team can.

Gopal, like Sivarama and Malhotra, is only Gavaskar-sized, around 5ft 6in, though it is unclear whether this plays a part in selection. He looked a better bowler than his predecessor, Yadav, using slight and gentle drift in the breeze. But there was still little in the pitch.

When Robinson got a half-volley or full toss, he dispatched it. He was best on the off-side, and played one exquisitely-timed cover

drive in Sivarama's first over - overall, it was an innings of the sort we now think of as typical Robinson, and that is very good indeed. If he is still a class or three below his idol, Boycott, he is never as strokeless and far more selfless, and that counts for a lot. It is strange, and a bit odd, that after this 32nd and last Test of the three years of the ban, one or other of the openers will almost certainly have to go to accommodate Gooch.

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West Indies and Australia both thrashed Sri Lanka at Perth over the weekend, and will now meet in the best-of-three World Series Cup final, which begins in Sydney on Wednesday.

Yesterday a partnership of 157 in only 83 minutes by Steve Smith and Wayne Phillips spurred Australia to a nine-wicket win. Smith, who hit 73 not out, and Phillips, unbeaten on 75, swept Australia with 26.1 overs to spare at 178 for one after they had dismissed Sri Lanka for 171 in 44.3 of their 50 overs.

Australia's place in the final had been assured the previous day when West Indies won by 82 runs in their second of 10 qualifying matches. Larry Gomes, with his first century in a limited-overs international, and Clive Lloyd (54 not out) took West Indies to 309 for six. Sri Lanka, despite 85 from Silva and 63 from Ranatunga, could manage only 227.

In New Zealand, the pace bowler Brendon McKenzie was yesterday recalled to the Test team at the expense of his brother John for the third Test against Pakistan starting on Friday. Graeme Swann, who last played for New Zealand in 1981, joins the New Zealand 12 in the only change from the side who defeated Pakistan by an innings and 89 runs in the second Test in Wellington.

Despite three declarations, Pakistan's three-day match against Wellington ended in a draw at the Basin Reserve yesterday, when play ended 30 minutes short. Pakistan, 53 for two in their second innings, chasing 235 for victory in 88 minutes and 20 overs.

In Melbourne, an unbeaten second-wicket partnership of 152 by Jill Kennare and Denise Emerson steered Australia to a comfortable nine-wicket victory over England in the third and final one-day women's international. Kennare hit 100 not out, her fourth century of the season against England, while Emerson scored 58 in the Australian total of 158 for one. The result gave Australia a clean sweep in the one-day series.

WORLD SERIES CUP: Perth (Saturday) - West Indies 300 for 6 (50 overs) v. Sri Lanka 101, C. Lloyd 54 (54 not out), W. T. de Silva 50 (50 not out), S. Silva 25, A. Ranatunga 25 (25 not out). Sri Lanka 175 for 7 (50 overs) v. West Indies 175 for 7 (50 overs), S. Silva 54 (54 not out), W. T. de Silva 50 (50 not out), S. Silva 25, A. Ranatunga 25 (25 not out).

WEST INDIES: W. T. de Silva 54 (54 not out), C. Lloyd 54 (54 not out), S. Silva 25, A. Ranatunga 25 (25 not out). AUSTRALIA: Jill Kennare 100 not out, Denise Emerson 58, Australia 158 for one. ENGLAND: Steve Smith 73 not out, Wayne Phillips 75 not out, Australia 171 for one.

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